

1902.

QUEENSLAND.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL STATISTICS FOR 1901.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command.

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics of the State for the past year, which I have endeavoured to make as comprehensive and complete as possible. The information with respect to the more important interests has already been published in pamphlet form, and issued to such members of the public as might be considered especially interested therein.

LIVE STOCK.

With the drought still in the land, and but little mitigation in its rigour for the past year, the report on the live stock in the State cannot but be of a depressing character. The only matter for satisfaction is that, notwithstanding the ravages of drought, the increased demand for animals for food, and the small natural increase that has taken place, the numbers of sheep and cattle do not show a larger decrease than is disclosed by the figures now published.

Compared with 1900 the numbers of stock for 1901 show an increase of 5,331 horses, decreases of 305,484 cattle, 308,214 sheep, and 546 pigs.

Much delay has again been caused by the neglect of stockowners to furnish returns, and considerable inconvenience results to local public bodies who require the published figures to guide them in striking rates of assessment.

The number of live stock in Queensland on the 1st January last is given below, contrasting it with the figures of the previous year :—

A.

Year.					Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1900	...	...	...	...	456,788	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187
1901	...	...	...	...	462,119	3,772,707	10,030,971	121,641
Numerical Increase in 1901					5,331	...	...	...
Numerical Decrease in 1901					...	305,484	308,214	546
Centesimal Increase in 1901					1·17	...	...	...
Centesimal Decrease in 1901					...	7·49	2·98	0·45

From this it will be seen that whilst horses have not varied much in number, and show a small increase, cattle and sheep are still decreasing in numbers, although not to such an alarming extent as it was feared would be the case.

It is especially unfortunate that whilst the demand for the various forms of food products of cattle and sheep is so great, the animals from which the articles to meet that demand are produced are not available in such numbers in good slaughtering condition as to allow pastoralists to take full advantage of the enhanced prices now prevailing, but it unfortunately happens that it is difficult to get animals in good condition, and where they do exist on the run it is often a matter of great difficulty to get them down to the meatworks owing to the want of grass and water on the roads.

It is true that cattle are now higher by far in price than they have been for years, but whilst this recoups owners for some of their losses, it does not by any means meet the general losses sustained.

It is indeed satisfactory to notice that the decrease in cattle for 1901 is only 7·49 per cent. against 19·31 per cent. of loss for the previous year, whilst sheep show a decrease of only 2·98 per cent. against 32·10 per cent. of loss for 1900. Pigs show a slight decrease, amounting to 0·45 per cent. for the past year against 12·17 per cent. for the previous one.

The subjoined returns show the numbers of each of the four classes of live stock in the State for the past ten years:—

A a.

SHOWING the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in the State of Queensland—RETURN for TEN YEARS.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1892	422,769	6,591,416	21,708,310	116,930
1893	429,734	6,693,200	18,697,015	68,086
1894	444,109	7,012,997	19,587,691	89,677
1895	468,743	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747
1896	452,207	6,507,377	19,593,696	97,434
1897	479,280	6,089,013	17,797,883	110,855
1898	480,469	5,571,292	17,552,608	127,081
1899	479,127	5,053,836	15,226,479	139,118
1900	456,788	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187
1901	462,119	3,772,707	10,030,971	121,641

From this it will be seen that whilst the number of horses remains practically unchanged, cattle have decreased in numbers steadily since 1894, until they are now a little over one-half of what they were in that year. So far as the value of the animals go, the smaller number of to-day are probably worth more in cash value than the larger numbers were in 1894, but the enhanced value is only partially due to the reduction in numbers, and is much more largely owing to the superior methods of dealing with the killed meat by freezing, tinning, &c., and again to the demand that has existed for the latter forms of foodstuffs to feed armies in various places.

Had Queensland been favoured with good seasons for the past three years instead of perishing droughts, the demand for tinned meats would have induced a state of splendid prosperity instead of the depression now prevailing in all matters pastoral. Many thousands of cattle and sheep would have been sold at remunerative prices instead of dying of hunger and thirst on the runs.

Sheep which in 1892 were over 21,000,000 in number have now fallen to slightly over 10,000,000, but it is well to call attention to the fact that the losses as disclosed by the returns are not nearly so severe as they were expected to be by many persons. Instead of the losses which it was confidently asserted had taken place subsequently to my last Report, the returns for the past year disclose a loss of less than 3 per cent. on the figures for 1900; and, further, a careful investigation shows that there has been a natural increase sufficient to more than cover the losses by death, and that the decrease is due to the numbers killed for profit, and those exported, as well as to deaths from starvation, thirst, and disease. The export of wool, the produce of the State, which in 1900 amounted to 49,189,392 lb., of the value of £2,197,243, for the year 1901 was 52,352,846 lb., of the value of £2,131,864, being an increase in weight of 3,163,454 lb., and a decrease in value of £65,379.

Pigs which are increasingly appreciated as a profitable adjunct to farming and dairying were lower in numbers for 1901, but to an insignificant extent of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (0·45). This decrease, and in fact the absence of increase, is readily accounted for in the dry weather being so adverse to the products of the farm and dairy alike. Pigs are only profitable when food for them is abundant and cheap, and with all farm produce scarce and dear, breeders do not encumber themselves with more animals than they can readily find food for. With a return of good seasons, this industry will undoubtedly show great progress.

The following table shows the percentage of increase and decrease in each class of stock for the past ten years:—

A b.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1892	5·86	6·44	6·99	— 4·68
1893	1·65	1·54	— 13·87	— 41·77
1894	3·35	4·78	4·76	31·71
1895	5·55	— 2·72	1·37	12·34
1896	— 3·53	— 4·63	— 1·33	— 3·29
1897	5·99	— 6·43	— 9·17	13·77
1898	0·25	— 8·50	— 1·38	14·64
1899	— 0·28	— 9·29	— 13·25	9·47
1900	— 4·66	— 19·31	— 32·10	— 12·17
1901	1·17	— 7·49	— 2·98	— 0·45

— Decrease.

It is noticeable that the number of cattle have shown a decrease for each of the past seven years, whilst sheep have similarly decreased for six years.

An impetus must have been given to the breeding of horses for the past year, since the number for 1901 is greater than was returned in 1900, and this notwithstanding that a larger number have been exported in 1901 than in the previous year.

Horses would suffer less from drought than sheep or horned cattle, since they are more easily moved or fed, so that the losses from this cause would not be so great comparatively.

The following table shows the number and values of horses, imported and exported, for 1901, distinguishing the Countries and States in each case:—

A c.
HORSES IMPORTED during 1901.

						Number.		Value.	
								£	£
<i>Seawards—</i>									
	New South Wales	...	...	...	...	196	...	9,538	
	Victoria	...	...	...	...	25	...	1,332	
	India	...	...	...	...	2	...	250	
							223		11,120
<i>Borderwise—</i>									
	New South Wales	...	...	...	...	..	2,212	...	16,857
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,435	...	27,977

HORSES EXPORTED during 1901.

<i>Seawards—</i>									
	New South Wales	...	...	...	...	302	...	9,586	
	Victoria	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	
	Western Australia	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	
	New Zealand	...	...	...	...	29	...	232	
	Hong Kong	...	...	...	...	31	...	310	
	India	...	...	...	...	2,207	...	25,879	
	Cape Colony	...	...	...	...	6,107	...	51,758	
	Natal	...	...	...	...	3,163	...	28,311	
	South Africa	...	...	...	...	1,799	...	16,772	
	Philippine Islands	...	...	...	...	19	...	190	
							13,659		133,068
<i>Borderwise—</i>									
	New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	3,380	...	27,862
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	17,039	...	160,930

Whilst the most valuable animals imported are greater both in number and value, there were 2,212 horses imported borderwise from New South Wales in 1901, against 537 horses in 1900. Of horses exported, those sent to India during 1901 number 2,207 of the value of £25,879, against 2,453 of the value of £23,294 for 1900, so that Queensland horse trade with India had increased in value by £2,585. Taking the three items of Cape Colony, Natal, and South Africa together, they show the number of horses sent to that part to be for 1901, 11,069 in number, of the value of £96,841, against 1,981 horses of the value of £19,336 for 1900. So that the export of horses to the seat of war has been greater for 1901 by 9,088 animals, and by £77,505 in value, than in 1900.

It may be interesting to note that the value of horses exported to India averaged £11 15s. each, and to the Cape £8 15s. each.

DISTRIBUTION.

A table is given below showing the distribution of stock throughout the three divisions of the State:—

A d.

Division.						Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs
SOUTHERN						1900	208,471	1,604,910	4,879,206	97,238
						1901	211,068	1,543,804	4,686,349	97,745
						...	2,597	...	...	507
						...	...	61,106	192,857	...
						...	1·25	...	...	0·52
						...	...	3·81	3·95	...
CENTRAL						1900	105,761	925,890	3,436,720	9,420
						1901	102,993	766,735	3,305,087	8,612
					
						...	2,768	159,155	131,633	808
					
						...	2·62	17·19	3·83	8·58
NORTHERN						1900	142,556	1,547,391	2,023,259	15,529
						1901	148,058	1,462,168	2,039,535	15,284
						...	5,502	...	...	...
						...	...	85,223	16,276	245
						...	3·86	...	...	...
						...	...	5·51	0·80	1·58

There has been so much movement in both cattle and sheep, however, for agistment purposes, that it is quite impossible to say what have been the losses or gains of each division separately. Animals have been removed from their own runs to other localities, often at considerable distances, for agistment, and removed again, sold, or in some cases taken back, until it is quite impossible to say whether the animals returned in any district are really those which ordinarily belong to that district or if they are simply there for food and water.

As the returns stand they show increases in horses in the Southern and Northern divisions, and decreases in the Central. Cattle show losses in each division, and sheep losses in Southern and Central divisions, and a small increase in the Northern. Pigs show an increase in the Southern division and a decrease in the Central and Northern divisions. But until the normal condition of things is restored it will be impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the numbers of the animals in each class belonging to either divisions of the State or petty sessions district.

Tables are given in the Appendix Nos. I. to VI., which show the number of each class of stock returned as being in each petty sessions district in the State.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following table shows the number of horned cattle and sheep imported into and exported from Queensland for each of the past ten years :—

A e.

Year.	Horned Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.
1892	6,923	130,989	463,323	421,318
1893	7,003	183,663	223,655	1,016,945
1894	2,286	135,858	156,596	430,646
1895	5,590	80,620	186,007	295,032
1896	10,127	272,622	94,620	899,720
1897	13,197	176,329	289,768	1,114,270
1898	13,867	194,648	158,843	641,177
1899	16,972	205,243	200,523	463,276
1900	9,370	69,979	103,967	487,934
1901	32,439	74,066	297,628	277,738

From this it will be seen that, with the exception of sheep exported, all the other lines are in excess of those of the previous year. With regard to cattle imported, the numbers are about twice as great as those of any previous year of the decade, and are three and a-half times greater than the corresponding figures for 1900.

In cattle exported the numbers are very small compared with those of the years from 1896 to 1899, before the tick regulations had seriously affected the movements of cattle.

In sheep the number imported are much greater than those shown for the previous three years, whilst the number of those exported is little more than one-half of the figures for the previous year.

The severity of the drought still continuing has almost put a stop to the trade in stud and high grade flock sheep for the time being.

SIZES OF HERDS OF CATTLE.

The following table gives the number of owners of the different sizes of herds of cattle in each district in the State where such district returns upwards of 100,000 head of cattle :—

A f.

Petty Sessions District.	Owners.	1 to 100.	Owners.	101 to 300.	Owners.	301 and upwards.	Total Owners.	Total Cattle.
Bowen	140	3,091	14	2,882	37	103,722	191	109,695
Burke	9	203	3	630	18	140,546	30	141,379
Cloncurry	29	925	5	867	14	145,242	48	147,034
Gayndah	146	2,792	15	2,918	31	126,363	192	132,073
Hughenden	98	2,204	8	1,900	25	175,907	131	180,011
Norman	8	262	3	532	24	232,907	35	233,701
Rockhampton	781	11,644	80	15,318	70	118,308	931	145,270
Springsure	119	2,865	9	1,843	30	105,215	158	109,923
Taroom	50	1,223	10	1,842	27	111,861	87	114,926
All other Districts	21,700	432,012	1,193	210,585	954	1,816,098	23,847	2,458,695
Totals	23,080	457,221	1,340	239,317	1,230	3,076,169	25,650	3,772,707

The number of districts containing 100,000 head of cattle was only nine in 1901 against twelve in 1900, the following districts having fallen below the standard during the past year :—Charters Towers, Clermont, Mackay, St. Lawrence ; in all, four districts, whilst Bowen district, which in 1900 was below the standard, has returned more than the required number for the past year.

Compared with 1900 the returns for 1901 exhibit increases in the number of cattle in Bowen, Burke, and Gayndah districts, and decreases in Cloncurry, Hughenden, Norman, Rockhampton, Springsure, and Taroom districts.

The number of owners of each sized herd has altered but little during the year in any of the districts, and maintains very similar comparative numbers to those obtaining in previous years.

SIZES OF FLOCKS OF SHEEP.

As was the case in my last Annual Report, it is again impossible to give the numbers of sheep in the district to which they really belong. They have been moved about so much in search of food and water, and are returned by the persons in whose charge they happen to be for the time being, that no

fairly correct estimate can be given either of the animals really belonging to any district or to the true sizes of the flocks, and this cannot be avoided until a return of normal conditions permits of sheep being returned to their own runs :—

A g.

Petty Sessions Districts.	50 and Under.		51 to 1,000.		1,001 to 5,000.		5,001 to 20,000.		20,001 and Upwards.		Total Number of Sheep.	
	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Owners.	Sheep.	Total Owners.	Total Sheep.
Adavale ... ..	...	...	1	60	2	6,207	2	16,728	3	159,548	8	182,543
Augathella	3	40	4	1,630	4	10,296	1	6,000	2	88,837	14	106,803
Barcaldine	6	101	13	2,788	17	39,063	8	76,193	6	331,200	50	449,345
Blackall	10	221	4	2,453	7	18,493	9	81,581	7	347,602	37	450,350
Bollon	6	110	5	2,462	9	25,428	9	91,842	1	23,800	30	143,642
Boulia	1	3	1	408	...	...	1	15,860	2	94,038	5	110,309
Charleville	11	177	11	4,631	11	27,500	4	46,519	2	69,260	39	148,087
Clermont	18	446	11	4,271	6	12,182	3	33,431	4	127,698	42	178,028
Cloncurry	2	11	1	250	2	3,650	4	35,602	5	202,971	14	242,484
Cunnamulla	1	10	13	7,663	63	116,570	13	116,760	7	279,989	97	520,992
Dalby	29	655	89	49,745	50	116,349	9	96,815	6	314,103	183	577,637
Goondiwindi... ..	6	102	8	4,091	11	37,876	7	64,307	3	195,609	35	301,985
Hughenden	2	30	10	5,628	29	86,037	24	284,566	10	483,631	75	859,892
Isisford	4	89	6	1,340	2	5,920	2	26,845	5	271,857	19	306,051
Longreach	8	380	11	6,357	39	105,423	24	284,169	10	523,461	92	919,790
Mitchell	19	367	15	5,297	6	12,234	2	16,895	2	78,428	44	113,221
Muttaburra	1	50	4	1,011	9	36,768	8	79,943	9	448,928	31	566,700
Roma	18	260	18	9,602	12	32,632	5	44,826	2	84,964	55	172,284
St. George	8	88	7	2,878	24	59,317	11	117,223	5	209,022	55	388,528
Springsure	14	290	6	2,468	6	19,539	4	48,390	2	118,125	32	188,812
Surat	6	111	12	7,075	17	49,925	8	68,100	2	103,460	45	228,671
Tambo	2	70	3	1,987	4	12,795	9	98,550	3	126,426	21	239,828
Thargomindah	4	10	...	...	4	10,880	6	47,649	2	49,579	16	108,118
Toowoomba	25	864	95	44,627	39	89,820	10	93,026	9	455,189	178	683,526
Warwick	18	428	50	21,969	15	38,942	4	54,620	2	78,767	89	194,726
Windsorah	5	121	10	4,225	5	17,065	3	32,000	4	129,999	27	183,410
Winton	5	72	7	2,594	6	17,700	13	128,843	11	611,795	42	761,004
All other Districts	323	6,063	220	59,925	67	159,761	27	306,704	6	171,722	643	704,175
Totals	555	11,169	635	257,435	466	1,168,372	230	2,413,987	132	6,180,008	2,018	10,030,971

The following table shows for the past ten years the average size of flocks of sheep, obtained by dividing the number of sheep by the number of persons owning flocks. In all cases the person in charge is treated in these returns as an owner, and the increase in the number of owners is, doubtless, owing to the manner in which flocks have been broken up for depasturing them in different localities :—

A h.

Year.								No. of Owners.		No. of Sheep.		Average Size of Flocks.
1892 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496		21,708,310		14,511
1893 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440		18,697,015		12,984
1894 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,584		19,587,691		12,366
1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,637		19,856,959		12,130
1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,664		19,593,696		11,775
1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,793		17,797,883		9,926
1898 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,835		17,552,608		9,565
1899 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,897		15,226,479		8,027
1900 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,950		10,339,185		5,302
1901 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,018		10,030,971		4,970

A table is given below showing the numbers of each class of animals to the square mile, and also per individual in each division and for the whole State.

As before mentioned, the present is not a time when the animals belonging to each district can be accurately shown, but the return indicates them as they were located on the 1st of January.

With an increase in the population and a decrease in the number of each class of stock (except horses) most of the lines show decreases.

The final column (showing the whole State), the figures for 1901 as compared with the previous year show that there are 4.95 animals less per square mile, and 9.17 animals (including pigs) less per individual in the past year than there were in 1900 :—

A i.

In converting Horses and Cattle to terms of Sheep, ten head of sheep are taken as equal to one horse or head of cattle.

				Southern Division.		Central Division.		Northern Division.		Colony.	
				Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.	Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.	Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.	Square Mile.	Per Capita of Population.
Horses ... ..	...	...	...	1.01	0.63	0.69	1.59	0.48	1.32	0.69	0.91
Cattle ... ..	...	...	...	7.37	4.63	5.16	11.83	4.71	12.99	5.64	7.39
Sheep ... ..	...	...	...	22.39	14.07	22.23	50.97	6.57	18.12	15.01	19.65
All kinds in terms of Sheep	...	...	...	106.21	66.75	80.74	185.11	58.43	161.16	78.35	102.60
Pigs ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.29	...	0.13	...	0.14	...	0.24
All kinds, including pigs, in terms of Sheep ... ..	...	...	...	...	67.04	...	185.24	...	161.30	...	102.84

RELATIVE VALUES OF EXPORTS.

A table is given below showing the value of each class of the products of the State divided into agricultural, pastoral, and mining. As was done in last year's report, pigs, dairy produce, bacon, and butter, and all farm produce are classed as agricultural produce.

All products of meatworks and kindred establishments, live animals, wool, hides, tallow, skins, and all by-products of sheep and cattle have been placed with pastoral produce.

In all three classes there is the quantity used for home consumption to be added to the figures here given, in order to arrive at the true value of the industry.

Coal is probably the only item in the mineral class which is used largely within the State. In the other two classes a proportion of the articles produced is consumed within the State.

A fourth line is given containing all articles, the produce of Queensland, which do not come under any of the above headings, such as advertising matter, agricultural implements, &c., which makes the total exports agree with the Customs returns :—

A j.

EXPORTS—PRODUCE OF THE STATE.

						1900.		1901.	
						£	Percentage to Total.	£	Percentage to Total.
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	904,171	9·67	1,054,952	11·71
Pastoral	...	...	...	...	...	5,248,785	56·11	4,750,353	52·72
Mineral	...	...	...	...	...	2,984,689	31·91	2,933,147	32·56
Other	...	...	...	...	...	217,044	2·31	271,244	3·01
						£9,354,689	100·00	9,009,696	100·00

From the above it will be seen that there was an increase in the value of agricultural produce amounting to £150,781.

The principal items in this class showing increases are sugar, the increase in the value exported being £119,802 greater for 1901 than in the previous year. Butter increased by £34,488. Cheese increased by £5,375. Rum increased by £1,162. Eggs increased by £1,229.

With regard to pig products there was a decrease in 1901 as compared with the previous year in the value of bacon exported, amounting to £18,603, and also a decrease in lard of £1,992, whilst an increase is shown in the value of pigs exported amounting to £1,425, in ham an increase of £4,165, and in frozen pork an increase of £2,559.

Honey shows a decrease in the value of exports for the year of £768, probably due to the reduced yield.

For the first time condensed milk manufactured in Queensland figures as an export, and although the amount is small—£272, it is perhaps the beginning of an important industry.

In pastoral products there has been, as might be confidently anticipated as a consequence of the prolonged drought, a shrinkage in value amounting to £498,432. The principal items under which decreases for the year took place are preserved meat, £206,109; tallow, £94,212; hides, £90,359; sheep skins, £92,697; wool, £65,379; although greasy wool shows a decrease of £94,726, partly counterbalanced by the increase on clean wool of £29,347; extract of beef, £51,421; salt beef, £8,026; desiccated beef, £2,618; manure, £14,107; bones, £2,683; and bone dust, £13,366.

There was also a decrease on the value of live sheep exported to the value of £76,525, against which may be placed the increase in the value of horned cattle exported for the year amounting to £135,244, and of horses, which also show an increase of £56,793.

To partly counterbalance the decrease on preserved meats the past year's exports show an increase in the value of frozen beef exported amounting to £33,947, and of frozen mutton £5,213.

The value of the exports of the mineral products of Queensland have also declined during the past year as compared with 1900 to the extent of £51,542. Of these gold (dust and bars) has decreased to the extent of £266,548, whilst cyanide gold shows an increase of £22,409, and gold ore an increase of £6,020; silver gold (doré) shows an increase of £10,208; copper matte an increase of £125,552, and copper ore also an increase of £16,580, whilst regulus shows a decrease of £6,110; smelted tin an increase of £22,523, tin ore an increase of £12,312, mundic ore an increase of £13,141, whilst wolfram shows a decrease of £12,201.

The decrease in both pastoral and mineral exports is in a large measure due to the effects of drought, and to the same cause also may be placed the moderate expansion of the agricultural products.

CAUSES OF LOSS.

The losses shown in the numbers of cattle and sheep are principally due to the far-reaching and long-continued drought, which has held the whole of the Western portion of the State for a period extending, with but few insignificant breaks, over several years. Rain has fallen, it is true, but in such meagre quantities, and at such long intervals, as to be practically valueless in relieving the existing distress.

With regard to cattle, too, there has been the steady spread of the tick pest to account for losses in the Central and Southern divisions. Cattle in the Northern division seem now to be immune from tick fever, and in the Central and Southern divisions much good has resulted from the use of "dips" and inoculation, but many deaths have been caused by this trouble.

In sheep losses have resulted from the increase of dingoes, which are no longer, in most of the Western districts, kept in check by systematic poisoning as previously; considerable losses, too, must

have resulted from the movements by rail and road to animals suffering from want of feed and whose condition did not enable them to withstand hardships, and, further, a large percentage of losses from absolute starvation.

The natural increase would not take place amongst either sheep or cattle where the conditions of drought or ticks prevailed to any extent.

A considerable number of both cattle and sheep have been killed for profit, and although less in the past year than during 1900, there were altogether, including those animals that were exported, 437,392 cattle and 719,049 sheep disposed of in this way.

A table is given below showing the number of cattle and sheep killed for tinning, freezing, and boiling down, the number exported (net), and the estimated number killed for home consumption :—

A k.

	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
	Cattle.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Sheep.
Preserved, frozen, and boiled down	280,054	199,743	151,655	132,114
Exported, less number imported	60,609	41,627	383,967	*
Estimated number killed for food for home consumption	223,169	203,508	708,993	590,594
	563,832	444,878	1,244,615	722,708

* Imports exceed exports.

It will be seen that there is considerable shrinkage under each heading for 1901 as compared with the previous year, the want of condition of animals having reduced the numbers dealt with in meat-works by 80,311 cattle and 19,541 sheep.

Exports were less for 1901 by 18,982 cattle, whilst in sheep the imports exceed the exports in number. It is estimated that in 1901, only 203,508 cattle and 590,594 sheep were killed for home consumption. These numbers show a considerable decrease compared with those of the previous year, but under the circumstances which obtained throughout 1901 nothing else could be expected. The price of meat increased considerably, and many persons would reduce their consumption of it on that account. Again, in districts where ticks affected the cattle, persons abstained from eating beef and used other articles instead. Poultry and eggs as articles of food have been much more largely used, and have increased in price accordingly, whilst the excellence of the tinned meats now put up by the different meat preserving companies operating in Queensland induce many householders to use these products much more largely than hitherto.

In order to estimate the true loss—i.e., of animals which have died from starvation or disease—it would be necessary to have an accurate statement of the numbers of calves branded and lambs marked for the year, but as this is unobtainable the natural increase must be set against the deaths.

If we take the animals in the State on the 31st December, 1901, and add to it the number killed for profit and those exported during that year, and then deduct the numbers on the 31st December, 1900, the difference will represent the excess of increase over decrease, or of births, &c., over deaths as under—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Animals in the State on 31st December, 1901 ...	3,772,702	10,030,971
Killed for profit or exported alive during 1901 ...	444,878	722,708
	4,217,580	10,753,679
Less number on 31st December, 1900	4,078,191	10,339,185
Natural increase over and above deaths by drought and disease	139,389	414,494

It will thus be seen that the increases in sheep and cattle which have taken place in the more favoured parts of the State have more than balanced the losses recorded in others, and although these figures are very far below the cast of both sheep and cattle in ordinary seasons it is satisfactory to find that the losses by drought and disease have not swallowed up all the natural increase as was the case in 1900.

The number of cattle slaughtered for profit during 1901 was 403,251 as against 503,223 in 1900. Of these, 140,011 were frozen, 57,447 were preserved, and 2,285 were boiled down or converted into extract. Compared with 1900 there were 10,046 less cattle frozen, 51,528 fewer preserved (about one-half), 18,737 fewer boiled down. Extract has evidently been made from portions of the animals whose best parts were frozen and preserved, for the number returned as boiled down is not sufficient to produce the extract made.

Of extract of meat there was less than one-half produced, being for 1901 only 233,014 lb. against 759,193 lb. in 1900. Evidently the increased price of cattle has rendered it difficult to produce extract profitably.

In sheep there were 722,708 slaughtered for profit in 1901, against 860,648 for 1900. Of these, 64,121 were frozen, 67,692 preserved, and 301 boiled down. Compared with the previous year there were more sheep frozen in 1901 by 13,402, fewer sheep preserved by 8,195, and fewer boiled down by 24,748.

A table is given in the Appendix No. VII. which shows the returns for the past ten years of all animals dealt with and products obtained therefrom at the various meat preserving establishments.

During 1901 there have been twenty-six establishments engaged in freezing, preserving, boiling down, making extract, and curing bacon, employing 1,879 hands, as against thirty-three establishments employing 2,540 hands in 1900.

As will be seen in the table below, seven of those in operation in 1901 were bacon factories, six were boiling-down works, and thirteen were meat-preserving works :—

A 1.

No. of Establishments.	Kind of Establishments.	No. of Hands Employed.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Premises.	Value of Output.
7	Bacon Curing... ..	186	£ 27,589	£ 26,136	£ 166,684
6	Boiling Down	23	320	975	1,364
13	Meat Preserving	1,670	317,270	374,272	1,974,943
26		1,879	345,179	401,383	2,142,991

EXTRACT, TALLOW, ETC.

The quantity of extract of beef produced has fallen from 759,193 lb. in 1900 to 333,014 lb. in 1901, for which the high price of cattle and demand for tinned meats is doubtless responsible. Tallow again shows a decrease, the quantity produced being 8,231 tons in 1901 against 9,657 tons in 1900. In addition to this, there is the tallow saved by butchers and others. The export of tallow for 1901 was 9,574 tons.

There were 104,017 hogs either treated at these establishments or killed by farmers, and of the products 145,734 lb. of frozen pork was exported, and 7,064,714 lb. of bacon and ham were made, a very considerable decrease (620,732 lb.) as compared with the previous year. Lard was produced amounting to 405,181 lb.

BY-PRODUCTS.

From eighteen factories returning by-products in 1901 there were produced 4,937 tons of manure, of the value of £21,999, but little over half of the output of 1900. Edible fats were greater in both quantity and value than the output of the previous year, being for 1,382,080 lb. in 1901, of the value of £21,244. Hides showed a falling off, being for 1901 only 182,708 in number, of the value of £180,673, against 265,051, of the value of £235,239, in 1900.

Skins numbered 187,123, of the value of £14,847; bones, 522 tons, of the value of £2,873; horns and hoofs, £5,321 value; hair, 34,670 lb., of the value of £1,820; oil, 16,916 gallons, of the value of £2,218. Other products amounts to £8,668, being a total value of £259,663 for 1901, against a total value for 1900 of £345,134.

Full tables for the past seven years appear in the Appendix No. VIII.

MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCE ENCOURAGEMENT ACTS.

Under these Statutes advances are made to assist the construction of factories to prepare and store, chiefly for export, the produce of the pastoral and dairying industries. The money for the purpose is provided by a special tax levied upon the owners of live stock, based upon the numbers depastured by each within the State; the payment of the interest being suspended during the first five years of the loan.

The Meat and Dairy funds are kept distinct, and the latter are apportioned to two classes of establishments—the one comprising approved private enterprise, and the other of co-operative combinations. The following are the particulars respecting each as on the 31st December, 1901 :—

		MEAT WORKS.	DAIRY WORKS.					
			Private Enterprise.			Co-operative Combination.		
Number of Establishments still indebted		10	14			6		
		£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aggregate advances made	... ..	95,305 0 0	7,415	0	3	3,382	0	0
Advances made during 1901	... ..	Nil.	3,475	0	0	2,314	0	0
Balance of Principal owing 31st December, 1901		87,337 12 10	7,273	11	2	3,195	9	8
Interest accrued but not due, &c.	... ..	4,054 8 1	315	13	11	Nil.		

WOOL.

A table is given below showing the export of wool for the past year, and the value, contrasting it with similar returns for the previous year. Confining oneself to the produce of Queensland, the export of clean wool was greater in 1901, both in quantity and value, than in 1900 by 2,754,142 lb. in weight and £29,347 in value. In greasy wool the weight exported was greater by 409,312 lb., but the value was less by £94,726, the values as placed on the shipment by the exporters, averaging a little under 7½d. per lb., whilst in the previous year the value was taken at 8½d. per lb. :—

A m.

Exports.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	Produce of the State.	Foreign.	Total.	Produce of the State.	Foreign.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£
Wool (clean)	18,252,504	14,373	18,266,877	1,043,748	701	1,044,449
Wool (greasy)	34,100,342	168,823	34,269,165	1,088,116	6,191	1,094,307
Total 1901	52,352,846	183,196	52,536,042	2,131,864	6,892	2,138,756
Total 1900	49,189,392	66,050	49,255,442	2,197,243	2,127	2,199,370
Increase in 1901	3,163,454	117,146	3,280,600	...	4,765	...
Decrease in 1901 ... ..	...	...	...	65,379	...	60,614

The values given by exporters give an average price for clean and greasy wools for the past four years as under :—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Greasy wool (average) ...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.	9d. per lb.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.
Clean wool ,, ...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ,,	16d. ,,	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. ,,	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. ,,

It is evident that the owners anticipated receiving much less for their wool in 1901 than they did for the previous clip, for the valuation placed upon the wool is made lower for the later period. It would be interesting to follow the prices obtained and see how they correspond with the estimated values at time of shipment. It is most desirable that the prices should be as accurate as possible, since a difference of 1d. per lb. would on the whole clip exported in 1901 amount to £218,137.

The wool returned as "foreign" is that received from other States and shipped through Queensland, and is principally from stations in South Australian territory. The quantity so sent was about three times as much in 1901 as in the previous year.

It is a matter of regret that more of the wool produced here is not manufactured in the State, but less appears to be used each year. The quantity of wool manufactured locally in 1898 was 308,000 lb., in 1899 it was 192,000 lb., and in 1900 was 175,000 lb. For the past year the quantity is still further reduced, being 156,000 lb. If woollen fabrics could be manufactured here at a profit it would afford employment to considerable numbers of our population.

The following table shows the number of pigs slaughtered in each of the thirty-three districts where 250 pigs and over have been killed during the year. Districts where less than this number were killed are included together as "All other districts." The quantities of fresh and salt pork and bacon and hams produced are also given.

Owing no doubt to the dry weather making food both scarce and dear, the pigs killed during 1901 are much lighter than those slaughtered in 1900, those killed by farmers and in factories averaging 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. each for the past year :—

A n.

Petty Sessions District.	Pigs Slaughtered.	Fresh Pork.	Salt Pork.	Bacon and Hams.
	Number.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Allora 	397	2,720	21,022	32,124
Beaudesert 	447	371	520	52,775
Biggenden 	341	6,348	2,643	25,597
Bowen 	619	4,328	4,386	24,498
Brisbane 	57,108	2,525	2,071	3,454,833
Bundaberg 	895	12,965	7,572	71,901
Childers 	328	4,052	3,709	25,159
Cleveland 	260	17,443	1,060	11,231
Crow's Nest 	306	...	1,660	43,278
Dalby 	840	3,651	3,780	34,105
Dugandan 	408	6,645	21,014	30,083
Esk 	336	2,245	3,879	34,520
Gatton 	532	4,659	12,011	69,881
Gin Gin 	301	5,334	5,802	18,545
Gympie 	680	24,419	1,300	41,797
Harrisville 	416	2,950	4,515	45,186
Highfields 	486	670	24,983	45,353
Ipswich 	477	19,389	3,260	31,612
Killarney 	259	4,990	...	30,232
Laidley 	606	5,861	13,730	65,548
Logan 	776	2,931	59,716	55,308
Mackay 	612	10,900	12,763	29,069
Marburg 	508	11,352	4,715	67,002
Maroochy 	482	6,160	4,653	47,564
Maryborough 	1,662	17,357	16,881	125,091
Nanango 	463	2,881	420	46,674
Rockhampton 	623	17,948	8,927	20,668
Roma 	743	2,045	1,350	16,831
South Brisbane 	21,759	9,654	7,206	1,644,514
Tiaro 	490	6,752	5,655	41,620
Toowoomba 	1,950	5,620	10,837	220,891
Townsville 	2,708	1,060	...	207,625
Warwick 	1,674	42,366	622	137,576
All Other Districts 	3,525	79,437	41,810	216,023
Total, 1901 	104,017	348,028	314,472	7,064,714
„ 1900 	90,608	385,698	310,374	7,685,446

In addition to the above there were 35,556 pigs killed by butchers from which 3,062,433 lb. of pork were obtained, the pigs averaging 86 lb. each.

The total number of pigs slaughtered in the State during 1901 was therefore 139,573, as against 129,459 in the previous year.

The decrease in the production of bacon and ham for the year amounted to 620,732 lb., as compared with 1900. The export of these articles was reduced to less than one-half of what they amounted to in 1900.

The average amount of pork consumed per head for the past year was 7 lb.

A table appears in the Appendix No. IX., showing the number of cattle, sheep, &c., slaughtered under the supervision of the inspectors of slaughter-houses in each division of the State, and giving the number of inhabitants in the district included in the return; also showing the average dead weight of the animals, and number of pounds of meat consumed per capita.

The total amount of meat consumed per capita of the population of Queensland amounts to 263 lb., being a decrease on that of 1900, which was 284 lb.

DAIRYING.

Notwithstanding the dry times passing over this State during the past year, more especially in its western portions, the season for 1901 was sufficiently good to permit a fair expansion of the dairying industry. Butter-making in large quantities is confined to the coastal districts, and to those adjoining the coast range.

The number of persons or establishments handling cream during 1901 was 1,939 as against 1,263 for 1900, a substantial increase of 676 for the year. The number of establishments handling cream and butter has decreased during the same period by 54, having fallen from 3,630 in 1900 to 3,576 in 1901.

Notwithstanding that the season was adverse during a part of the time, the quantity of milk dealt with was 26,286,459 gallons in 1901 against 21,884,407 gallons in 1900, being an increase of 4,402,052 gallons for the past year, being the largest yield yet recorded.

In creameries the increase in number has been general, nearly all districts showing a greater number for 1901 than was recorded in 1900. Although it has been asserted that much of the inferior quality of butter is directly attributable to the use of small separators, and by retaining the cream too long before churning adversely affecting the quality, the separator evidently suits the dairy farmer, and its extensive adoption indicates that it enables the work to be done more easily or more satisfactorily than by the old practice which it has displaced. There are now more than twice the number of separators returned than there were in 1899.

With regard to the diminution in number of establishments handling both butter and cream, it may be stated that the number of farmers making butter by hand is included with the number of establishments handling butter and cream. A reduction in the number of makers of hand-made butter would therefore reduce the number in this column.

The output of butter from central factories increased during the year by 1,015,096 lb. and the weight of butter made by farmers also increased by 46,397 lb.

The total output of butter for the whole State for 1901 was 9,741,882 lb. against 8,680,389 lb. in 1900, being an increase for 1901 of 1,061,493 lb. There were 2,085,998 lb. exported of a value of £86,171 during 1901.

Taking the value of the butter exported, which averages nearly 10d. per lb., as being a fair one for the whole of the butter produced in the State, the value of the butter industry for 1901 would be £401,853, to which must be added the value of the cream disposed of as such, which would amount to a considerable sum in itself.

The quantity of milk used for purposes other than butter-making is not taken into account.

In the following table is shown the number of creameries and butter factories, including farmers, quantity of milk dealt with, and cream and butter produced in each district returning upwards of 25,000 lb. butter for the year.

B.

RETURN of BUTTER and CHEESE FACTORIES and the RESULTS OBTAINED therefrom during the Year 1901 ; also PRODUCTION by PRIVATE MAKERS.

DISTRICT.	ESTABLISHMENTS HANDLING		BUTTER.					CHEESE.		
	Cream Only.	Cream and Butter.	*Milk dealt with.	*Cream Produced.	Central Factories.	Farmers.	Total.	Producers.	Milk.	Cheese.
			Gallons.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Gallons.	Lb.
Allora	30	41	724,399	504,087	16,000	43,891	59,891	4	103,402	103,156
Beaudesert	147	90	1,654,792	1,061,926	319,749	36,698	356,447	...	...	...
Brisbane	56	102	507,085	391,950	1,021,970	97,937	1,119,907	...	...	...
Bundaberg	58	204	590,963	435,501	129,184	104,606	233,790	3	13,560	12,460
Caboolture	23	52	416,195	283,239	8,760	41,994	50,754	2	6,340	6,340
Childers	2	124	166,071	89,012	...	39,588	39,588	...	...	...
Crow's Nest	29	169	233,932	155,332	...	54,543	54,543	20	69,903	69,554
Dalby	35	73	373,121	271,449	...	32,307	32,307	3	51,250	51,250
Dugandan	134	1	1,290,318	996,991	398,150	...	398,150	...	...	...
Esk	68	23	566,591	424,408	245,334	15,472	260,806	4	45,225	45,225
Gatton	293	149	2,176,250	1,597,194	136,400	60,940	197,340	3	1,950	1,750
Gin Gin	5	64	159,662	81,644	...	26,004	26,004	3	762	762
Gympie	46	139	663,830	457,972	216,524	46,975	263,499	3	4,873	4,923
Harrisville	111	25	1,400,314	1,187,542	10,507	26,714	37,221	5	218,862	221,950
Highfields	39	123	304,455	217,885	...	42,962	42,962	11	190,420	206,910
Ipswich	110	53	930,196	769,764	1,843,668	58,936	1,902,604	...	...	...
Logan	31	282	966,700	616,246	...	87,697	87,697	...	...	...
Mackay	11	78	175,575	105,661	13,388	42,337	55,725	...	...	...
Maryborough	46	155	584,094	379,368	107,054	78,815	185,869	1	100	100
Marburg	119	5	1,964,552	1,678,687	343,285	3,030	346,315	...	...	...
Maroochy	21	91	274,828	194,099	17,600	57,209	74,809	2	290	280
Rockhampton ... ..	...	107	345,515	218,972	15,025	94,463	109,488	3	3,620	3,399
Roma ... ..	...	54	70,134	46,640	3,500	22,920	26,420	...	...	...
Redcliffe	61	81	1,185,476	728,110	193,443	89,005	282,448	8	53,295	53,032
Rosewood	52	30	1,604,968	1,328,654	...	41,031	41,031	...	...	...
South Brisbane	15	52	201,300	145,346	681,995	45,860	727,855	...	...	...
Tiaro	81	55	409,604	474,560	238,283	22,129	260,412	12	34,279	34,279
Toowoomba	145	208	1,938,181	1,473,200	1,972,394	73,714	2,046,108	8	1,016,319	1,030,807
Townsville ... ..	...	36	85,744	51,897	...	26,279	26,279	...	...	...
Warwick	16	182	792,411	492,656	...	112,178	112,178	12	488,676	483,456
All other Districts	155	728	3,029,203	2,305,561	...	283,435	283,435	21	107,501	107,279
Total 1901	1,939	3,576	26,286,459	19,165,603	7,932,213	1,809,669	9,741,882	128	2,410,627	2,436,912
Total 1900	1,263	3,630	21,884,407	15,621,512	6,917,117	1,763,272	8,680,389	115	1,940,672	1,984,705

* N.B.—The quantities of milk and cream in any district bear but little relation to the butter made in that district; as much of the milk and cream is conveyed elsewhere than the place of production for manufacture.

Compared with the previous year all districts show considerable increases in the quantity of milk used, except those of Highfields, Rockhampton, and Warwick, where decreases were returned.

As milk and cream are sent to other districts for conversion into butter, the quantity of butter manufactured in any one district is not necessarily the measure of its output of milk.

The averages for the whole State between gallons of milk and pounds of cream and butter for 1901 are as under :—

It takes 1·37 gallons of milk to produce	...	...	1 lb. cream.
„ 1·97 lb. of cream to produce	...	...	1 lb. butter.
„ 2·70 gallons of milk to produce	...	...	1 lb. butter.

The value of the export trade in butter of the following States is as under :—

	1901.	£
Queensland	Lb. 2,085,998	86,171
New South Wales	10,352,816	449,640
Victoria	29,278,493	1,244,614

There have been advances made under the Meat and Dairy Produce Encouragement Acts, and under the vote for loans in aid of co-operative agricultural production, to creameries, butter, and cheese factories.

In creameries there were advances made to 16 creameries under the Act, and to 3 creameries under the vote, the total advances being £1,642 and £268 respectively. Out of the 16 only 6 creameries now remain still indebted to the State, and these to the extent of £578 only, of which £125 was advanced during 1901. The amount of interest which had accrued up to 31st December, 1901, was £60 8s. 11d., but this is not payable for five years from the date of advance. Ten of these establishments having repaid advances amounting to £1,063.

	CREAMERIES.			BUTTER FACTORIES.		
	Advances under Act.	Advances under Vote.	Total.	Under Act.	Under Vote.	Total.
Number of advances upon	16	3	19	9	4	13
Number now indebted for advances	6	3	9	4	3	7
Total amount advanced	£1,642	£268	£1,910	£7,372	£4,314	£11,686
Repaid	£1,063	£50	£1,113	£3,839	£1,337	£5,176
Balances of loans unpaid	£578	£218	£796	£3,533	£2,977	£6,510
Interest accrued but not payable	£60	<i>Nil</i>	£60	£106	<i>Nil</i>	£106
Amount of loans advanced during 1901	£125	<i>Nil</i>	£125	£1,950	£2,314	£4,264

Of the three creameries to which advances were made under the vote £50 has already been repaid.

With regard to butter factories, advances were originally made to 9 establishments, totalling £7,372, under the Act, and to 4 establishments, totalling £4,314, under the vote. Of these 5 under the Act have repaid their advances, amounting to £3,760, and one under the vote has repaid £1,200; and in addition establishments still in operation have reduced their capital indebtedness by £216.

There are now, therefore, four establishments under the Act and three under the vote still indebted for advances made of £3,612 and £3,114 respectively, of which £3,533 under the Act and £2,977 under the vote is still owing. The amount of interest accrued (but not payable) on 31st December last was £105 16s. 3d.

CHEESE.

The particulars respecting the number of cheese-making establishments, quantity of milk treated, and weight of cheese made, also appears in Table B in the article on butter, where details are given respecting each petty sessions district producing cheese.

This table shows an increase for 1901 as compared with the previous year under each of the three heads, the number of makers having increased by 13 establishments, the quantity of milk treated by 469,955 gallons, and the weight of cheese produced by 452,207 lb.

It is clear that the consumption of the State has been overtaken since 246,576 lb. of cheese, of the value of £6,015, was exported during 1901. During the same year cheese was imported to the extent of 54,068 lb. of a value of £2,031.

It is not probable that the importation of cheese will cease whatever proportions the local production may grow to, since epicures will require such cheese as Gruyère, Stilton, and other particular brands which cannot be produced here.

As in 1900, so again in 1901, Toowoomba easily takes first rank as the district producing the greatest quantity of cheese, 1,030,807 lb. having been made there, the next being Warwick with 483,456 lb., Harrisville next with 221,950 lb., and Highfields next with 206,910 lb. Allora with 103,156 lb. is the only other district returning over 100,000 lb. of cheese.

The average obtained in 1901 shows that it took 0·99 gallons of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese, the average for 1900 being 0·98.

The consumption of cheese for Queensland during 1901 amounted to 4·44 lb. *per capita*, the rate for 1900 being 4·03 lb. *per head*.

CONDENSED MILK.

This is a comparatively new industry, for, although the manufacture of preserved and condensed milk has been attempted for some years past, it is only of late that the formation of pellets of grape sugar in the tins has been overcome. The local manufacturers have, however, been successful at last in overcoming all their difficulties, and an article is now being turned out which is claimed to be quite equal to that imported. A large market exists for this article, which is a great boon to travellers by land and sea, and is largely availed of for household use in every part of the State. The amount imported during 1901 was 1,093,784 lb., of the value of £22,078. The quantity and value exported for that year was 64,997 lb., of the value of £1,466, of which £272 worth was the produce of Queensland.

There have been three establishments employed in producing this article, one of which, however, was only started late in the year.

The output in value of the three establishments for the past year is returned at £12,698.

There were advances made to two of the establishments, under the Meat and Dairy Produce Encouragement Acts, amounting to £2,175, on which interest accrued up to 31st December last, but which is not yet payable, amounted to £106 0s. 10d.

This is a most promising industry, and has a large field before it for its expansion. The effect of the drought which is still continuing is to hamper its operations, rendering the supply of milk restricted and expensive. With a return of good seasons, however, the rapid expansion of this industry may be confidently looked for.

POULTRY.

The following return shows the number of poultry of various kinds in the principal petty sessions districts, and includes all returned by farmers and others who furnish agricultural statistics. Poultry belonging to persons living in towns, and who do not furnish any agricultural statistics, are not included.

Ba.

Petty Sessions District.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.	Other.	Eggs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Doz.
Allora	24,872	404	68	903	61	68,861
Beaudesert	13,209	537	193	468	53	74,962
Brisbane	19,639	2,503	202	46	33	62,959
Bundaberg	16,514	846	64	201	245	61,246
Cairns	11,697	589	103	163	8	34,096
Childers	9,269	291	56	43	11	34,692
Crow's Nest	11,975	57	392	42	...	21,336
Dalby	11,674	422	228	1,570	18	25,736
Dugandan	27,374	1,466	628	352	14	101,131
Esk	12,798	604	366	639	...	75,516
Gatton	39,714	2,314	1,329	1,041	53	193,814
Gympie	14,243	720	226	323	37	48,139
Harrisville	19,128	1,578	317	369	10	80,644
Herberton	6,727	124	26	34	20	33,339
Highfields	20,715	261	193	135	...	85,048
Ipswich	12,361	484	100	203	...	47,063
Killarney	9,509	565	69	232	89	33,160
Laidley	20,899	834	959	148	10	120,724
Logan	15,975	819	340	52	9	90,070
Mackay	16,765	634	97	168	74	61,979
Marburg	20,452	1,293	799	147	...	88,177
Maroochy	11,613	811	38	6	15	79,131
Maryborough	9,763	553	122	33	6	46,668
Nanango	7,636	196	119	220	2	21,366
Nerang	8,592	706	75	60	16	32,670
Redcliffe	13,374	552	106	...	13	57,528
Rosewood	16,884	2,274	339	525	10	83,636
Rockhampton	15,920	797	128	258	29	86,877
Roma	7,001	142	7	342	...	17,156
South Brisbane	7,667	5,571	77	12	...	104,028
Tiaro	9,311	270	74	113	16	39,458
Toowoomba... ..	47,696	938	202	1,278	13	143,659
Townsville	6,714	317	24	...	...	23,633
Warwick	31,526	1,530	575	3,157	46	108,572
All other districts ..	101,943	4,875	1,182	3,527	373	308,705
Total, 1901	651,149	36,877	9,823	16,810	1,284	2,595,779
Total, 1900	556,402	22,343	8,472	13,500	1,229	2,230,197
Increase, 1901	94,747	14,534	1,351	3,310	55	365,582
Decrease, 1901 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

Large numbers of fowls and ducks are kept by town and suburban residents, and the number of these there is no present means of ascertaining. Although the number so kept is much smaller for each individual, the number of persons keeping poultry in towns is much greater than those keeping poultry in the country, so that the aggregate number of poultry kept in towns and suburban areas is probably greater than are returned for the country. The number of fowls and the yield of eggs for the whole State would probably be quite double what are shown in the above table.

All classes of poultry show good increases for the past year as compared with 1900, the increases being general in nearly all the districts. Slight decreases are shown in Logan, Mackay, and Rockhampton districts.

The increases in the number of each kind of poultry returned amount to 17 per cent. on fowls, 65 per cent. increase on ducks, 16 per cent. on geese, and 25 per cent. on turkeys.

Owing to the increase in price of beef and mutton, and the prevalence of ticks on the cattle, the demand for poultry for food has been much increased, leading to higher prices and larger profits to dealers and poultry-keepers. The increase in numbers will probably become much greater as the return of good seasons cheapens fowl feed.

There will probably be a large increase in the number of persons keeping poultry for their own use, and also for sale, in the near future.

The number of eggs returned by farmers and others making agricultural returns were 2,595,779 dozen for 1901, against 2,230,197 dozen in 1900—an increase of nearly 17 per cent., exactly equal to the increase on fowls. During 1901 the export of eggs amounted to £1,406 in value, as against £177 exported in 1900. If the eggs exported were valued at 6d. per dozen for 1901, it would represent 56,240 dozen, but as the quantities are given in packages there is no means of saying with certainty how many dozen were exported.

HONEY AND WAX.

The progress of the beekeeping industry in Queensland is very slow, and probably will not make any very decided advance until an opening for the use of honey springs up in connection with some commercial enterprise. If a demand was occasioned by which 3d. per lb. could be obtained as a minimum price with higher rates for superior table honey, beekeeping would excite much greater interest than it does at present. The present output could easily be increased tenfold, or even a hundredfold, if sufficient inducement offered, but with the present prices and difficulties of sale of honey when produced but little incentive is offered for enterprise or expansion.

The number of productive hives was less last year than in the previous one, whilst the number of unproductive hives had nearly doubled—caused, doubtless, by the dry weather reducing the flowering capabilities of the forest trees, and therefore the secretion of honey formed in the flowers.

Taken together, there was an increase in the total number of hives for 1901 by 598, as compared with 1900; but the total weights of both honey and wax were below those of 1900, for whilst in 1900 the average yield was 52 lb. of honey per hive, that of 1901 was only 45 lb., whilst the yield of honey for 1901 fell short of that of 1900 by 154,698 lb., and of wax by 3,214 lb.

The table given below shows the number of hives, productive and non-productive yield of honey and wax, and average yield of honey per productive hive.

B b.

District.	No. of Hives.		Honey.	Average per Productive Hive.	Wax.	District.	No. of Hives.		Honey.	Average per Productive Hive.	Wax.
	Productive.	Non-Productive.					Productive.	Non-Productive.			
			lb.	lb.	lb.				lb.	lb.	lb.
Allora ...	174	27	7,000	40	80	Maroochy ...	959	157	63,996	67	1,639
Brisbane ...	807	99	25,337	31	563	Maryborough ...	612	118	25,064	41	780
Bundaberg...	270	57	9,350	35	332	Nerang ...	555	74	39,662	71	699
Caboolture ...	1,004	139	30,143	30	976	Redcliffe ...	218	117	5,090	23	188
Clermont ...	109	52	7,124	65	63	Rockhampton ...	484	122	34,822	72	583
Cook ...	234	...	7,060	30	320	Rosewood ...	245	40	11,208	46	416
Crow's Nest ...	351	102	20,606	59	517	South Brisbane ...	781	46	48,380	62	953
Dugandan ...	355	173	5,736	16	147	Stanthorpe ...	84	45	8,256	98	208
Esk ...	260	31	9,916	38	594	Tiaro ...	166	1	2,892	17	20
Gatton ...	196	50	5,270	27	287	Toowoomba ...	460	64	31,245	68	381
Goodna ...	166	120	16,672	100	340	Warwick ...	444	116	22,070	50	490
Gympie ...	403	64	19,629	49	571	All other Districts	1,562	744	54,622	34	1,869
Harrisville ...	185	43	10,640	58	298						
Herberton ...	211	46	7,413	35	275	Total for 1901...	14,171	3,659	634,651	45	16,648
Highfields ...	191	36	5,819	30	192	Total for 1900...	15,125	2,107	789,349	52	19,862
Killarney ...	688	401	29,245	43	415						
Laidley ...	160	12	3,590	22	200	Increase for 1901	...	1,552	...	...	...
Logan ...	1,572	390	62,089	39	2,008	Decrease for 1901	954	...	154,698	7	3,214
Marburg ...	265	173	4,705	18	214						

In nearly all the districts a reduction is shown in quantity of both honey and wax for 1901 as compared with 1900. A very large falling off is shown for Killarney district, which, whilst returning a total of 1,089 hives for 1901 against 1,035 for 1900, shows returns therefrom of 29,245 lb. of honey and 415 lb. of wax for 1901 against 105,540 lb. of honey and 1,516 lb. of wax for 1900, the average yield of honey having fallen from 130 lb. per hive in 1900 to 43 lb. per hive for 1901. Many other districts also show returns of less than half of the 1900 yield, and some a still greater decrease. Marburg fell from 12,122 lb. of honey in 1900 to 4,705 lb. in 1901, and Redcliffe from 15,586 lb. to 5,090 lb. of honey. Toowoomba is one of the few places showing an increase on the output of 1900, and it shows 31,245 lb. for 1901 as against 12,058 lb. for 1900, the yield per hive having increased from 24 lb. to 68 lb. of honey.

The average yield of wax per hive for 1901 was 1.2 lb. against 1.3 lb. in 1900.

The table below shows the export of honey for the past three years, by which it will be seen that the export of honey to the United Kingdom fell by about one-fourth of that for 1900.

B c.

HONEY EXPORTED.

Country.						1899.		1900.		1901.	
						lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	28,785	287	23,564	234	17,653	167
Australasia	...	...	...	...	...	80,913	826	107,655	1,068	32,953	334
Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	20,238	180	860	9	4,110	43
						129,936	1,293	132,079	1,311	54,716	544

Queensland is undoubtedly the best adapted for the production of honey of any of the States, since all the indigenous trees flower and yield honey, some in large quantities, and as they come into flower at different times, bees are never kept idle. The winters, too, are so short and mild that not only is there little time lost from collecting honey, but small quantities of honey only are required by the bees for their winter provender. Given a good demand at a fair price and the supply of honey can be increased indefinitely.

FOODSTUFFS IMPORTED.

The annual value of the various kinds of foodstuffs imported is smaller for 1900 than for any of the previous four years. Whilst the total value amounted in 1900 to £1,025,627 it reached in 1901 only £912,141 being £113,486 less for the later period. The decrease is in grain and other products thereof £132,904, and in other products of agriculture £13,760, whilst increases are shown in the values of fruits and vegetables imported.

C.

Value of—	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	£	£	£	£	£
Grain, &c., and various Products thereof	649,253	645,426	640,765	589,948	457,044
Fruit	121,843	119,580	150,130	155,609	160,413
Vegetables	88,562	100,473	102,818	95,922	124,296
Other Products of Agriculture	161,549	168,980	163,698	184,148	170,388
	1,021,207	1,034,459	1,057,411	1,025,627	912,141

The large value of fruit imported is due as well to the fruit of other States ripening at a time when our fruits are not available as to our being at present unable to produce apples, plums, cherries, &c., in quantities sufficient for the State's requirements. The same reasons govern the large exportations by this State of bananas, oranges, and mangoes. In addition there are items of dried and bottled fruits included which should in time be displaced to an increasing extent by the local article.

A table appears below showing the quantities and values of the imports and exports of lines of foodstuffs which can be produced in this State and is divided into two parts, the one showing those articles in which the imports exceed the exports and the other where the case is reversed.

C a.

(WHERE IMPORTS EXCEED EXPORTS.)

Items.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		NET IMPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
Barley	6,232 bshls.	952	2,651 bshls.	382	3,581 bshls.	570
„ (Pearl)	32,783 lb.	184	...	...	32,783 lb.	184
Chaff	10,607 tons	53,426	233 tons	1,296	10,374 tons	52,130
Coffee	167,908 lb.	6,153	5,868 lb.	215	162,040 lb.	5,938
Hay	1,168 tons	6,243	468 tons	1,350	700 tons	4,893
Maize	131,601 bshls.	23,307	16,972 bshls.	2,155	114,629 bshls.	21,152
Oatmeal, &c.	543 tons	10,445	10 tons	178	533 tons	10,267
Oats	139,000 bshls.	18,943	3,635 bshls.	594	135,365 bshls.	18,349
„ (Crushed) ... ..	...	7,711	...	...	...	7,711
Maizena and Cornflour	289,026 lb.	3,220	7,340 lb.	139	281,686 lb.	3,081
Onions	3,071 tons	28,059	4 tons	47	3,067 tons	28,012
Potatoes	14,621 „	81,800	134 „	580	14,487 „	81,220
Rice	8,643,803 lb.	50,073	429,556 lb.	2,842	8,214,247 lb.	47,231
Rye	167 bshls.	32	...	...	167 bshls.	32
Wheat	273,588 „	43,703	648 bshls.	98	272,940 „	43,605
Flour	31,033 tons	239,554	86 tons	825	30,947 tons	238,729
Malt	121,424 bshls.	39,660	3,445 bshls.	1,235	117,979 bshls.	38,425
Milk (Preserved)	1,093,784 lb.	22,078	64,997 lb.	1,466	1,028,787 lb.	20,612
Biscuits	267,364 „	10,305	15,244 „	190	252,120 „	10,115
Preserves	618,576 „	10,307	62,137 „	1,154	556,439 „	9,153
Total ... ..	...	656,155	...	14,746	...	641,409

(WHERE EXPORTS EXCEED IMPORTS.)

Items.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		NET EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
Arrowroot	2,830 lb.	26	582,069 lb.	4,278	579,239 lb.	4,252
Bacon and Hams	8,374 „	348	878,822 „	31,399	870,448 „	31,051
Butter	41,925 „	1,872	2,085,998 „	86,171	2,044,073 „	84,299
Lard	294 „	4	165,423 „	2,641	165,129 „	2,637
Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs	...	327,736	...	553,926	...	226,190
Meat (all kinds, including Extract)	...	5,983	...	1,289,420	...	1,283,437
Fruit (Green) ... ..	...	90,261	...	101,959	...	11,698
Sugar	28 tons	630	70,626 tons	789,191	70,598 tons	788,561
Molasses	3 „	91	496 „	3,140	493 „	3,049
Oysters ... ..	...	...	...	17,397	...	17,397
Cheese	54,068 lb.	2,031	246,576 lb.	6,015	192,508 lb.	3,984
Eggs ... ..	...	263	...	1,407	...	1,144
Total ... ..	...	429,245	...	2,886,944	...	2,457,699

A study of these tables will show the articles with respect to which local production was in 1901 unable to supply local requirements, and the one item very largely in excess of all others is flour, the net importation for which in 1901 reached a total value of £238,729, whilst its kindred import wheat reached a further value of £43,605. Both the sums are large reductions on the values of 1900, and it is probable that at no distant date Queensland will be an exporter instead of an importer of flour and wheat. £81,220 was paid for potatoes, £28,012 for onions, £52,130 for chaff, and £21,152 for maize, all of which are produced here, and with good seasons should be grown in sufficient quantity to meet all the State requirements.

It is satisfactory to see that the amount paid for foodstuffs is decreasing yearly, the total for 1901 being only £641,409, against £752,589 for 1900, and this although two new items—biscuits £10,115 and preserves £9,153—have been added to the list. The two latter items are the direct result of interstate freetrade, which no longer requires duty to be paid on articles manufactured in another Australian State.

Turning to the second part of the table, there is a lamentable falling off in the net value of exports of meat, including extract, amounting to £229,049, and on bacon and hams a decrease of £14,250, both directly due to drought. Sugar, on the contrary, shows a splendid increase of £119,722, and butter also by £33,586, whilst two items make an appearance for the first time—viz., cheese, £3,984; and eggs, £1,144. The total amount, however, for 1901 of £2,457,699 is less than that of 1900, which was £2,484,912.

It is quite evident that in all the leading lines of imports there is room for considerable expansion in local production before the requirements of the State are met, and that there is ample room for the products of the soil in the local markets for some time to come. With the present expansion of the farming and dairying industries, the second half of the table should be very largely increased from year to year.

LABOUR AND MACHINERY ON FARMS.

As the information from which these statistics are compiled has been collected for 1901 on the same basis as that for 1900, the results are comparable, and a comparison of the figures given with those of the similar table in last year's report gives a fair index of the progress of farming and dairying industries, with the exception of the farming machinery of two districts mentioned later on.

The number of persons returned as engaged in farming, either as employers or employed, during 1901 was 31,251 males and 2,119 females, showing a reduction as compared with the returns for 1900 of 668 males and 349 females, or a reduction of 1,017 persons engaged in farming. The effect of the dry weather experienced by farmers during a portion of the year would doubtless tend to reduce the number of labourers employed, but the reduction in the number of women seems disproportionately large.

The reduction in the number engaged in agriculture may, however, be explained by the greater number of persons who have taken up dairying instead of farming, for there has been an increase in numbers for 1901 under dairying amounting to 1,592 persons as compared with 1900, of whom 891 were males and 701 females. So that taking both together there is an increase in the number of persons in the two industries, amounting to 575 persons in 1901 as compared with 1900.

The following table shows the returns made under the various heads:—

Cb.

DISTRICT.	LABOUR.				VALUE OF MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.			
	Farming.		Dairying.		Farming.	Dairying.	Irrigation.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	£	£	£	£
Allora	852	248	68	82	48,354	2,333	...	50,687
Ayr	950	14	1	...	9,183	...	16,290	25,473
Brisbane	741	274	49	71	12,217	2,653	170	15,040
Bundaberg	2,191	117	72	103	40,879	3,389	10,300	54,568
Childers	1,296	13	51	89	14,994	565	...	15,559
Dalby	425	6	71	56	14,796	1,578	...	16,374
Dugandan	640	63	19	6	17,556	3,725	...	21,281
Gatton	1,052	33	238	330	38,820	8,265	...	47,085
Gympie	462	35	64	96	12,658	4,416	705	17,779
Harrisville	466	27	119	133	19,278	4,112	60	23,450
Highfields	723	12	4	239	15,772	1,003	...	16,775
Killarney	321	...	1	...	19,015	488	...	19,503
Laidley	796	98	4	104	25,348	1,448	...	26,796
Logan	715	9	134	313	15,303	3,313	...	18,616
Mackay	2,099	20	23	32	33,542	872	775	35,189
Marburg	611	108	187	156	18,718	3,195	...	21,913
Redcliffe	525	20	67	181	16,427	3,133	...	19,560
Rockhampton	596	38	74	99	15,698	1,886	1,178	18,762
Toowoomba	1,876	114	69	223	71,483	3,727	25	75,235
Warwick	985	9	100	154	69,120	2,012	...	71,132
All other Districts	12,929	861	1,062	1,353	175,245	33,747	17,539	226,531
Total 1901	31,251	2,119	2,477	3,820	704,406	85,860	47,042	837,308
Total 1900	31,919	2,468	1,586	3,119	688,926	62,440	37,597	788,963

With regard to the value of machinery used for agricultural purposes, there was an increase in each of the three classes for the past year as compared with 1900, amounting in the aggregate to £48,345.

Farming machinery increased by £15,480, dairying by £23,420, and irrigation machinery by £9,445.

Increases in the value of farming machinery for the past year were general throughout the whole of the districts, the most noticeable being Warwick with £12,044 increase, Bundaberg with £8,322, Laidley £6,641, Redcliffe £6,142, and Killarney £4,415. Apparent decreases occurred at Childers and Mackay through the improper inclusion of the value of mill machinery in the previous year's returns.

The principal increases in the value of dairying machinery for the past year were returned at Dugandan £1,725, Gatton £1,656, Harrisville £1,628, Marburg £1,513, Redcliffe £1,262, Warwick £1,199, Toowoomba £1,182, and Allora £1,168.

With regard to irrigation, Ayr returned the value of irrigation machinery for 1901 at £16,290 as against £11,100 for 1900, an increase of £5,190, being an increase in value of nearly 50 per cent. for the year. This increase of pumping power with a decreased area to serve would point to a much larger supply of water to the sugar-cane at Ayr, and explains the increased yield of cane and sugar for the past year.

The increased value of irrigation machinery for 1901 in Bundaberg is only £300, the total amount being £10,300 for 1901 against £10,000 for 1900. From inquiries it appears that the value of additional machinery which has now been put to work had not been utilised by the 31st December, 1901, and therefore was not included for that year.

The result of recent experiments in several districts will probably lead to a substantial increase in this column next year.

AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding that the seasons during 1901 were by no means favourable, being far too dry, yet the experience for that year discloses a considerable amount of progress in agricultural matters. The two staples of sugar and wheat furnished satisfactory results, and thus compensated for the shortages in other crops, especially fruits.

The total area under cultivation in 1900 was 480,372 acres; to this was added 26,945 acres last year, giving a total cultivated area for 1901 of 507,317 acres, or a centesimal increase of 5.61, whilst the population ratio of increase for the same period was 2.46 per cent. only. If these relative ratios were to be maintained, Queensland would soon take its proper rank as an agricultural country. Of the increase but little is to be attributed to grain crops, as the increases of wheat 7,928 acres, oats 1,150 acres, barley 4,242 acres, and rye 95 acres, are almost nullified by the decreases in maize and rice of 10,991 and 66 acres respectively. Sugar was also a contributor of 3,496 acres to the increases, but the greater additional area—18,906 acres—devoted to fodder crops has been the chief source of increment.

Full information respecting agriculture will be found in Appendix at Table Nos. X. to XVII., the last-named table in particular supplying data as to the average yield of all crops in each of the great divisions of the State.

IRRIGATION.

This question is forcing itself rapidly upon the attention of persons engaged in both agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and bids fair to take a prominent position in connection with these industries in the near future. Since the 1st January there have been works completed, or partially so, in connection with sugar-growing in the Bundaberg district, and the advantage of irrigation to growing crops of sugar-cane amply demonstrated even in the short time operations have been carried on. Investigations show that both in the Bundaberg and in the Mackay districts underground resources of water exist in addition to the running streams of fresh water allowed hitherto to pass away to the sea unutilised.

The past year shows a reduction in the area irrigated of 443 acres as compared with the previous year. Many changes are noticeable in the returns, reduced areas being shown in some and increases in other districts.

The area irrigated in Queensland for each of the past ten years was as under :—

D.

Year.	Acres Irrigated.	Year.	Acres Irrigated.
1892	3,840	1897	6,647
1893	5,287	1898	9,648
1894	5,846	1899	6,311
1895	6,447	1900	6,969
1896	6,395	1901	6,526

A table is given below showing the area of land irrigated during 1901, the number of persons employing irrigation, source of supply, crops, &c.

In eight of the districts water from artesian bores has been used, and in one that from a sub-artesian. A considerable area has been irrigated by artesian water at Barcaldine, the crops being oats, wheat, fruit trees, vegetables, &c. Ten persons were returned as thus using bore water, and the aggregate area so treated was 462 acres. At Cunnamulla two persons irrigated 263 acres under wheat and Johnson grass. At Hungerford two persons used bore water for irrigating 115 acres, the crops grown being wheat, oats, lucerne, and sorghum. These are the largest areas irrigated from this source of supply, but

doubtless bore water will be more largely used for irrigation when the seasons are not so absolutely prohibitive of plant life. Some bore waters contain soda in various forms, and these it will be impossible to utilise for agriculture, except for a limited period or in small quantities; but others which contain nothing inimical to plant life will probably be used to a much larger extent as seasons moderate in their rigour.

D a.
IRRIGATION.

Petty Sessions District in which Situated.	Number of Irrigators.	Acres Irrigated.	Original Source of Water Supply.	Means Employed for Procurement and Utilisation.	Crops Treated.	Remarks by Irrigator.
Aramac ...	1	4	Artesian bore ...	Gravitation ...	Fruit, potatoes, pumpkins.	
Ayr ...	30	3896	Burdekin River, wells, lagoons, Plantation Creek, tube wells	Stationary, traction, portable engines, pumping, drains, gravitation	Sugar-cane, maize, guinea-grass	Low-lying fields of cane suffered most from frost, whilst irrigated fields were very slightly affected. Guinea-grass grows magnificently during the summer months under irrigation.
Banana ...	1	1	River ...	Windmill, pumping, pipes ...	Fruit trees, vegetables.	
Barcardine ...	10	462	Artesian bore ...	Pumps, horse-whim, gravitation	Oats, wheat, couch grass, fruit trees, vegetables.	
Blackall ...	6	28	Artesian bore, Barcoo River, lagoons	Gravitation, horse pumps, MacCaughy's water-lifters, drains	Vegetables, fruit trees.	
Bollon ...	2	9	Artesian bore, Wallum Creek	Gravitation, horse pumps, drains	Lucerne, fruit, vegetables.	
Bowen ...	18	162	Don River, Euri Creek, wells	Steam horse pumps, windmills, pipes, drains	Maize, fruit trees, vegetables.	
Brisbane ...	2	7	Cabbage-tree Creek, wells	Horse pump, windmills, drains	Vegetables, fruit trees.	
Bundaberg ...	2	210	Burnett River, Baldwin swamp, wells	Steam, couple-gear'd Semp's pumping plant, drains	Sugar-cane.	
Burke ...	3	13	Lagoons ...	California pump, Fluming ...	Fruit trees, vegetables.	
Cairns ...	2	11	Barron River, Jumrum Creek	Steam, pumps, piping, hose ...	Various experimental economic crops.	
Cape River ...	10	39	Cape River, Homestead and Betts' Creek	Horse pumps, windmill, pipes, trenches	Lucerne, fruit, vegetables.	
Charleville ...	5	18	Artesian bore, Warrego River	Steam, pumps, whims, pipes, drains	Wheat, cow-pea, vines, vegetables, fruit trees.	
Charters Towers	9	47	Wells ...	Steam, hot air, windmill, pumps, horse, pipes, drains	Oranges, vines.	
Clermont ...	3	5	Wells ...	Horse pumps, windmill, trenches, flooding hose	Sorghum, fruit trees, vegetables.	
Cleveland ...	5	8	Wells ...	Pumps, windmills, pipes ...	Oranges, strawberries, vegetables.	
Cloncurry ...	6	14	Wells ...	Horse pumps ...	Vegetables, other crops.	
Cook ...	4	15	Rossville Creek, wells	Gravitation, horse pumps, drains	Maize, potatoes, oranges, fruit trees.	
Cunnamulla	2	263	Artesian bore ...	Gravitation, drains ...	Wheat, Johnston grass.	
Esk ...	1	2	Lockyer Creek ...	Steam pumps, pipes ...	Vegetables, garden.	
Emerald ...	4	16	Wells ...	Horse pumps, windmills, piping	Fruit, vegetables.	
Etheridge ...	2	5	River, wells ...	Steam, windmill, pumps, pipes, drains	Fruit, vegetables.	
Gympie ...	2	48	Mary River, Pie Creek	Steam pumps, trenches ...	English and sweet potatoes, vegetables, other crops.	
Herberton ...	4	17	Springs ...	Gravitation, pumps ...	Potatoes, oats, vegetables.	
Hughenden ...	7	156	Wells ...	Steam, horse pumps, whims, races	Lucerne, grapes, oranges, vines, vegetables.	
Hungerford ...	2	115	Artesian bore ...	Gravitation, drains, flooding	Wheat, oats, lucerne, sorghum.	
Ingham ...	1	80	River ...	Steam, Worthington pump, drains	Sugar-cane.	
Isisford ...	1	2	Thomson River ...	Windmill, pumps, trenches ...	Market garden.	
Ipswich ...	1	10	Bremer River ...	Windmill, pumps, drains ...	Vegetables, other crops.	
Longreach ...	5	8	Thomson and Darr Rivers, Cattle Creek tank	Windmill, pumps, piping ...	Lucerne, vegetables, fruit trees.	
Mackay ...	6	304	Pioneer River, creeks, wells	Steam, windmill, pumps, drains, flooding	Sugar-cane, rice, other crops.	
Muttaborra ...	4	29	Artesian bore, Thomson River	Gravitation, steam and windmill pumps, drains	Oats, wheat, lucerne, potatoes, fruit trees, vegetables.	
Norman ...	1	40	Smithburne River	Steam pump, pipes ...	Potatoes, fruit trees, vegetables.	
Ravenswood	2	4	Suhr's Creek, wells	Steam, windmill pumps, pipes	Vegetables, fruit.	
Rockhampton	14	75	Fitzroy River, lagoons, wells	Steam, centrifugal and other pumps, drains, pipes	Lucerne, maize, potatoes, fruit trees, vegetables.	
Roma ...	1	30	Bungil Creek ...	Steam, pumps, pipes, drains ...	Potatoes, all kinds of vegetables.	
St. George ...	11	44	Balonne, Barwon, and Moonie Rivers, wells	Steam, horse pumps, flooding water-lifters, drains, piping	Wheat, potatoes, fruit, vegetables.	
South Brisbane	8	37	Broadwater, springs, swamps	Steam, hot air, rotary and other pumps, drains, pipes, flooding, gravitation	Nursery stock, fruit trees, vegetables.	
Stanthorpe ...	7	36	Quartpot Creek, springs	Gravitation, steam pumps, drains	Fruit trees, vegetables.	
Surat ...	1	1	Wells ...	Hot air engine, pumps, pipes, hose	Grape vines, garden.	
Taroom ...	1	2	Dawson River ...	Windmill, pumps, pipes ...	Oranges, vines.	
Thargomindah	1	1	Toompine Creek ...	Horse pump, whip ...	Vegetables, fruit.	
Tiaro ...	2	2	Dam, creek ...	Steam pump, pipes, trenches	Fruit trees, vines.	
Toowoomba ...	4	15	Sub-artesian wells	Steam, windmill, pumps, flooding pipes	Lucerne, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers.	
Townsville ...	35	235	Ross River, wells, creeks			
Total ...	249	6,526				

The largest area irrigated in any individual district is at Ayr, where thirty persons irrigated 3,896 acres, the crops grown being principally sugar-cane, but also small areas under maize and guinea grass. In 1900 there were 4,726 acres returned as being irrigated in this district, so that the area so treated has been reduced by 830 acres. In this district there were 3,827 acres crushed for sugar during the past year, the percentage of sugar obtained per acre being the highest (2·80 tons) average returned for the year. The yield of cane, too, was the best returned for any district, being 26·04 tons per acre; the next

highest being 18·73 tons per acre, at Cairns-Douglas. This is convincing proof, if any were needed, of the value of irrigation in the cultivation of sugar-cane. With respect to the effect of irrigation with regard to frost, it is stated that in the Ayr district low-lying fields suffered from frost, whilst irrigated fields suffered very slightly from frost.

In the Bundaberg district 210 acres are returned as having been irrigated by two persons. In one case in the Bundaberg district where 170 acres of sugar-cane are returned as having been irrigated during 1901, it is stated that a yield of 40 tons of cane per acre was obtained from portions of the land so treated. The result of the trial of irrigation has been so satisfactory that the owners have extended their operations, and will have a large portion of their estate irrigated during the current year. Other owners, too have taken the matter up, and intend making the necessary arrangements for irrigating their sugar crops.

Whilst it is undoubtedly progress in the right direction when sugar-growers take irrigation in hand, yet to supply whole districts it is advisable that the work should be in the hands of regularly constituted authorities, so that all who wish to take advantage of it should be able to do so. All the farmers in each district should be able to obtain a supply of water for their crops at a reasonable cost and with unfailing regularity; and as the expense of storing and reticulating water in large quantities would be great, and justice would require that all growers should be able to have their requirements met, it will be found necessary as the project develops to arrange for water boards to adopt suitable schemes, control the expenditure, and arrange the services.

For graziers it will be found that irrigation and intense culture will obtain better results from small areas than are yielded by larger ones not so carefully attended to. Indeed, the whole tendency of the present time is to have smaller holdings, smaller herds, and more careful attention, and irrigation will be found to be a most important factor in conjunction with the change.

The following table shows the area of land irrigated in the principal petty sessions districts for the years 1900 and 1901, with the increases and decreases in each case:—

Dc.

Petty Sessions District in which Situated.	Acres Irrigated, 1900.	Acres Irrigated, 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Acres.	Acres.
Ayr	4,726	3,896	...	830
Barcaldine	683	462	...	221
Mackay	229	304	75	
Cunnamulla	30	263	233	
Townsville	255	235	...	20
Bundaberg	150	210	60	
Bowen	126	162	36	
Hughenden	143	156	13	
Hungerford	56	115	59	
Ingham	5	80	75	
Rockhampton	86	75	...	11
Gympie	42	48	6	
Charters Towers	33	47	14	
St. George	27	44	17	
Norman ... ..	...	40	40	
Cape River... ..	49	39	...	10
South Brisbane	25	37	12	
Stanthorpe	12	36	24	
Roma	28	30	2	
Muttaburra	30	29	...	1
Blackall	40	28	...	12
Charleville	16	18	2	
Herberton	4	17	13	
Other Districts	174	155	...	19
Total	6,969	6,526	681	1,124
Less Increase in Certain Districts ... ..			...	681
Net Decrease ... ..			...	413

The greatest decrease is at Ayr, where all land not easily supplied with water has been thrown out of cultivation for sugar. Barcaldine is less by 221 acres, which is balanced by an increase of 233 acres at Cunnamulla. A decrease of 20 acres at Townsville is amongst the market gardeners, and is owing to scarcity of water at that place. Increases have taken place at Ingham, 75 acres; Bundaberg, 60 acres; Norman, 40 acres; and Hungerford, 59 acres. If we except Ayr, the decreases would amount to 294 acres, whilst the increases amount to 681 acres.

WHEAT.

The results of the recent wheat harvest must afford the greatest satisfaction to all persons connected with this industry in Queensland. The breadth of land under cultivation has been increased, and the yield was the best for many years.

The following table shows the area cut for hay and reaped for wheat grain respectively for each of the past five years :—

Year.	HAY.			GRAIN.		
	Acres.	Tons.		Acres.	Bushels.	
1897...	5,898	7,820		59,875	1,009,293	
1898...	2,664	2,424		46,219	607,012	
1899...	26,047	33,891		52,527	614,414	
1900...	8,019	9,337		79,304	1,194,088	
1901...	9,719	15,096		87,232	1,692,222	

From this it will be seen that whilst the area cut for hay in 1900 was 8,019 acres, producing 9,337 tons, it had increased during 1901 to 9,719 acres, yielding 15,096 tons.

It is usually a misfortune to farmers to cut wheat for hay, and is generally done when from some cause or other a failure of grain is anticipated, so that the increased area mown for hay is not a matter for congratulation. It is satisfactory to find, however, that the average yield of hay for the past year was very much greater than that obtained during the previous one.

The area reaped for grain in 1900 was 79,304 acres, yielding 1,194,088 bushels of wheat, against 87,232 acres yielding 1,692,222 bushels in 1901.

The season appears to have been a satisfactory one, so far as the wheat crop has been concerned, for the cases of total failure of crops owing to drought, as disclosed by the returns, have neither been numerous nor large.

In Allora, 78 acres were reported as failed for hay, of which 70 was attributed to drought. In grain, this district reported 246 acres totally failed, of which frost was held accountable for 75 acres, and hail for 119 acres. In Warwick, 215 acres of grain were found rusted and were burnt. In Dalby, 77 acres totally failed, of which drought was held responsible for 70 acres.

In the Central district, Springsure suffered heavily by drought, for out of 263 acres sown only 4 acres were reaped, the remaining 259 acres having totally failed through drought.

The total area of wheat land mown and reaped in Queensland, exclusive of that cut for green fodder, for 1901 was :—

							Acres.
Mown for hay	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,719
Reaped for grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,232
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,951
Against the area for 1900 of	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,323
Increase for 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,628

In the following table is shown the return of wheat for the past ten years, distinguishing between clean and rusted wheat, area and yield of each and totals being given :—

E.
WHEAT (GRAIN) RETURNS.
RETURN FOR TEN YEARS.

			FREE FROM RUST.			AFFECTED WITH RUST.			TOTAL.		
			Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
				Bushels.	Bushels.		Bushels.	Bushels.		Bushels.	Bushels.
1892	...	...	29,289	433,941	14·82	1,618	28,642	17·70	30,907	462,583	14·97
1893	...	...	24,632	370,667	15·05	3,779	42,427	11·23	28,411	413,094	14·54
1894	...	...	20,596	422,973	20·54	7,395	122,212	16·53	27,991	545,185	19·48
1895	...	...	10,549	109,947	10·42	2,401	13,683	5·70	12,950	123,630	9·55
1896	...	...	34,164	598,052	17·51	506	3,202	6·33	34,670	601,254	17·34
1897	...	...	33,856	632,883	18·69	23,932	376,410	15·73	57,788	1,009,293	17·47
1898	...	...	43,342	573,000	13·22	2,877	34,012	11·82	46,219	607,012	13·13
1899	...	...	46,917	550,702	11·74	5,610	63,712	11·36	52,527	614,414	11·70
1900	...	...	79,227	1,193,193	15·06	77	895	11·62	79,304	1,194,088	15·06
1901	...	...	77,162	1,516,779	19·66	10,070	175,443	17·42	87,232	1,692,222	19·40
Ten Years	...	...	399,734	6,402,137	16·02	58,265	860,638	14·77	457,999	7,262,775	15·86

From this it will be seen that the area of wheat lands free from rust was less in 1901 than it was in 1900, whilst the area of rusted wheat lands increased from 77 acres in 1900 to 10,070 acres in 1901.

In yield of grain the past year was the highest but one for the ten years, being, for clean wheat, an average of 19·66 bushels per acre, and only once being exceeded in average yield—namely, by that for 1894, when 20·54 bushels of clean wheat per acre were recorded. The yield for 1901 of 19·66 bushels per acre contrasts well with that of the previous year (1900), which was 15·06 bushels per acre.

Besides reducing the quality of the grain, rust affected the yield to the extent of 2·24 bushels per acre, the yield of rusted wheat having averaged 17·42 bushels per acre.

The total return for the State shows for 1901 a yield of 1,692,222 bushels, being an average of 19·40 bushels per acre against 1,194,088 bushels, averaging 15·06 bushels per acre, for 1900.

The yield of wheat for South Australia for the past season is stated to have been 1,415,658 acres reaped, yielding 8,012,762 bushels, being an average of 5·66 bushels of wheat per acre.

A table is given below showing the area reaped and yield of grain in each petty sessions district in the State, distinguishing clean and rusted grain, and also in divisions.

E a.

RETURN for the YEAR 1901, showing the EXTENT of LAND REAPED for GRAIN in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS, also the AREA affected with RUST, free from RUST, and the PRODUCE.

Petty Sessions Districts.	RESULTS.								
	FREE FROM RUST.			FFECTED WITH RUST.			TOTAL.		
	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Total Extent of Land Reaped for Grain.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
		Bushels.	Bushels.		Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels
SOUTHERN.									
East of Main Range—									
Beaudesert	1	36	36·00	...	...	...	1	36	36·00
Biggenden	1	11	11·00	21	56	2 67	22	67	3·05
Caboolture ... ..	...	...	...	1	15	15·00	1	15	15·00
Crow's Nest (part of)	246	5,297	21·53	30	256	8·53	276	5,553	20·12
Dugandan	5	40	8·00	8	240	30·00	13	280	21·54
Gatton	61	1,100	18·03	55	620	11·28	116	1,720	14·84
Gayndah	1	36	36·00	8	136	17·00	9	172	19·11
Gin Gin	10	124	12·40	...	...	...	10	124	12·40
Gympie	2	36	18·00	...	...	...	2	36	18·00
Harrisville	6	70	11·66	3	15	5·00	9	85	9·44
Laidley ... ..	...	...	...	1	20	20·00	1	20	20·00
Nanango	699	15,540	22·23	...	...	...	699	15,540	22·23
Nerang	2	20	10·00	...	...	...	2	20	10·00
Tiaro	1	24	24·00	...	...	...	1	24	24·00
Total	1,035	22,334	21·58	127	1,358	10·69	1,162	23,692	20·39
West of Main Range—									
Allora	19,393	409,973	21·14	2,738	53,473	19·53	22,131	463,446	20·94
Condamine	142	2,571	18·10	...	...	...	142	2,571	18·10
Crow's Nest (part of)	286	5,093	17·81	80	1,065	13·31	366	6,158	16·83
Dalby	6,874	121,216	17·63	644	6,031	9·36	7,518	127,247	16·93
Highfields	2,630	61,581	23·41	748	12,434	16·62	3,378	74,015	21·91
Inglewood	512	8,720	17·03	...	...	...	512	8,720	17·03
Killarney	4,407	122,639	27·83	23	260	11·30	4,430	122,899	27·74
Mitchell	2,318	26,941	11·62	...	...	...	2,318	26,941	11·62
Roma	8,798	115,676	13·15	...	...	...	8,798	115,676	13·15
St. George	9	130	14·44	...	...	...	9	130	14·44
Stanthorpe	48	1,251	26·06	...	...	...	48	1,251	26·06
Surat	25	350	14·00	...	...	...	25	350	14·00
Texas	215	2,331	10·84	2	56	28·00	217	2,387	11·00
Toowoomba	16,454	319,336	19·41	2,155	34,183	15·86	18,609	353,519	19·00
Warwick	11,215	259,094	23·10	3,547	66,554	18·76	14,762	325,648	22·06
Yeulba	2,685	37,084	13·81	...	...	...	2,685	37,084	13·81
Total	76,011	1,493,986	19·65	9,937	174,056	17·52	85,948	1,668,042	19·41
Total Southern	77,046	1,516,320	19·68	10,064	175,414	17·43	87,110	1,691,734	19·42
CENTRAL.									
Banana ... ..	...	...	...	4	5	1·25	4	5	1·25
Clermont	35	16	0·46	...	...	...	35	16	0·46
Emerald... ..	75	317	4·23	...	...	...	75	317	4·23
Rockhampton	2	50	25·00	...	...	...	2	50	25·00
Springure	4	76	19·00	...	...	...	4	76	19·00
Total Central	116	459	3·96	4	5	1·25	120	464	3·87
NORTHERN.									
Townsville ... ..	...	...	...	2	24	12·00	2	24	12·00
Total Northern ... ..	...	...	...	2	24	12·00	2	24	12·00
Total State	77,162	1,516,779	19·66	10,070	175,443	17·42	87,232	1,692,222	19·40

From this it will be seen that the western portion of the Southern division is the greatest wheat producing district in the State. In that portion of the Southern division lying to the east of the Main Range—i.e., the coastal part—Nanango is first, both in area (699 acres), and yield (15,540 bushels), the average of 22·23 bushels per acre being the highest in that portion of the division, except for three small areas of 1 acre each, at Beaudesert, Gayndah, and Tiaro. The increase for 1901 as compared with 1900 for Nanango is 45 per cent. in area, and 62 per cent. in yield. Not an acre is returned as rusted for the past year in this district. The next area in point of acreage is that portion of Crow's Nest which lies in the eastern portion of the Southern division where 276 acres produced 5,553 bushels of wheat, or an average of 20·12 bushels per acre.

The total of this portion of the division is 1,162 acres yielding 23,692 bushels for 1901 against 781 acres yielding 15,127 bushels for 1900.

The portion of the Southern division lying to the westward of the Main Range is the granary of Queensland, since nearly 98 per cent. of the wheat grown in the State is produced there.

Allora had the greatest breadth under this cereal for the past year, 22,131 acres, yielding 463,446 bushels; Toowoomba comes next with 18,609 acres, yielding 353,519 bushels; Warwick next, where 14,762 acres yielded 325,648 bushels; Roma, Dalby, Killarney, and Highfields following in the order named.

Compared with the previous year there were increases in areas reaped for wheat in several districts.

The most noticeable were—at Roma, 3,356 acres ; Killarney, 915 acres ; Yeulba, 880 acres ; Allora, 753 acres ; Dalby, 519 acres ; and Highfields, 368 acres.

In the Central division the area reaped for wheat fell from 342 acres, yielding 3,016 bushels, in 1900, to 120 acres, yielding 464 bushels, in 1901, principally owing to the failure through drought in the Springsure district. The areas at Emerald and Clermont showed small increases.

In the Northern division only two acres were shown as being reaped for grain, in the Townsville district, and both were reported as affected by rust.

With regard to the average yields of each district, the returns for the past year showed a marked increase on those of 1900.

The highest return for any large area in the eastern portion of the Southern division was at Nanango, with 22·23 bushels to the acre for 1901 against 19·87 bushels for the previous year. The part of Crow's Nest, too, showed 20·12 bushels per acre for 1901 against 18·53 bushels per acre for 1900.

In the western portion of the Southern division, Killarney was the highest, with 27·74 bushels per acre for 1901 against 16·97 bushels per acre for 1900, followed by Stanthorpe with 26·06 bushels per acre for 1901 against 10·95 for the previous year ; Warwick, with 22·06 for 1901 against 17·06 for 1900 ; Allora, with 20·94 in 1901 against 14·87 in 1900. Toowoomba returned 19·00 bushels of grain per acre for 1901 against 16·17 bushels for 1900.

Taking the year's harvest altogether, the results were greatly in excess of the yield for the previous year, and should prove very satisfactory to the farmers.

In the following table are shown the area, yield, and average yield per acre of all wheaten hay produced in the State, distinguishing clean and that affected by rust :—

E b.
WHEAT (HAY) RETURNS, 1901.

Petty Sessions Districts.	FREE FROM RUST.			AFFECTED WITH RUST.			TOTAL.		
	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
		Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
SOUTHERN.									
East of Main Range—									
Beaudesert	5	12	2·40	...	...	...	5	12	2·40
Biggenden	15	24	1·60	6	8	1·33	21	32	1·52
Bundaberg ... ..	...	...	...	3	8	2·66	3	8	2·66
Caboolture	2	4	2·00	...	...	...	2	4	2·00
Childers	4	12	3·00	...	...	...	4	12	3·00
Crow's Nest (part of)	56	116	2·07	2	6	3·00	58	122	2·10
Dugandan	13	26	2·00	15	26	1·73	28	52	1·86
Eidsvold	27	30	1·11	...	...	...	27	30	1·11
Esk	11	17	1·55	...	...	...	11	17	1·55
Gatton	245	395	1·61	198	413	2·09	443	808	1·82
Gayndah	33	70	2·12	...	...	...	33	70	2·12
Gin Gin	2	3	1·50	1	2	2·00	3	5	1·66
Goodna ... ..	...	...	...	2	5	2·50	2	5	2·50
Gympie	34	79	2·32	...	...	...	34	79	2·32
Harrisville	18	34	1·89	9	17	1·88	27	51	1·88
Ipswich	8	20	2·50	1	1	1·00	9	21	2·33
Laidley	95	165	1·74	20	40	2·00	115	205	1·78
Logan	1	2	2·00	...	...	...	1	2	2·00
Marburg	13	32	2·46	4	8	2·00	17	40	2·35
Maroochy	1	3	3·00	...	...	...	1	3	3·00
Maryborough	1	2	2·00	...	...	...	1	2	2·00
Nanango	299	634	2·12	6	12	2·00	305	646	2·12
Nerang	13	26	1·93	1	4	4·00	14	30	2·14
Redcliffe	2	4	2·00	...	...	...	2	4	2·00
Rosewood	18	37	2·06	5	10	2·00	23	47	2·05
South Brisbane	1	2	2·00	...	...	...	1	2	2·00
Taroom	28	47	1·68	...	...	...	28	47	1·68
Tiaro	8	17	2·12	1	2	2·00	9	19	2·11
Woodford	5	10	2·00	...	...	...	5	10	2·00
Total	958	1,823	1·90	274	562	2·05	1,232	2,385	1·94
West of Main Range—									
Allora	1,544	2,374	1·54	448	559	1·25	1,992	2,933	1·47
Bollon	30	36	1·20	...	...	...	30	36	1·20
Charleville	21	43	2·05	...	...	...	21	43	2·05
Crow's Nest (part of)	2	8	4·00	22	33	1·50	24	41	1·71
Cunnamulla	250	500	2·00	...	...	...	250	500	2·00
Dalby	380	822	2·17	96	164	1·71	476	986	2·07
Goondiwindi	588	974	1·66	...	...	...	588	974	1·66
Highfields	261	426	1·63	87	154	1·77	348	580	1·67
Hungerford	142	149	1·05	...	...	...	142	149	1·05
Inglewood	279	492	1·76	...	...	...	279	492	1·76
Killarney	20	58	2·90	...	...	...	20	58	2·90
Mitchell	262	266	1·02	...	...	...	262	266	1·02
Roma	831	825	0·99	14	22	1·57	845	847	1·00
St. George	323	441	1·37	...	...	...	323	441	1·37
Southwood	18	18	1·00	...	...	...	18	18	1·00
Stanthorpe	105	125	1·19	...	...	...	105	125	1·19
Surat	161	166	1·03	...	...	...	161	166	1·03
Texas	71	82	1·15	78	95	1·22	149	177	1·19
Toowoomba	1,108	1,675	1·51	186	386	2·07	1,294	2,061	1·59
Warwick	475	888	1·87	94	262	2·79	569	1,150	2·02
Yeulba	323	361	1·12	...	...	...	323	361	1·12
Total	7,194	10,729	1·49	1,025	1,675	1·63	8,219	12,404	1·51
Total Southern	8,152	12,552	1·54	1,299	2,237	1·72	9,451	14,789	1·56

E b—continued.

WHEAT (HAY) RETURNS, 1901—continued.

Petty Sessions Districts.	FREE FROM RUST.			AFFECTED WITH RUST.			TOTAL.		
	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
		Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
CENTRAL.									
Clermont	63	11	0·17	...	...	...	63	11	0·17
Emerald	20	6	0·30	...	...	...	20	6	0·30
Gladstone	2	2	1·00	...	...	...	2	2	1·00
Muttaborra	6	10	1·67	...	...	...	6	10	1·67
Rockhampton	70	116	1·66	18	37	2·06	88	153	1·74
Springsure	77	112	1·45	...	...	...	77	112	1·45
Total Central	238	257	1·08	18	37	2·06	256	294	1·15
NORTHERN.									
Cook	4	7	1·75	...	...	...	4	7	1·75
Herberton	7	3	0·43	...	...	...	7	3	0·43
Mackay	1	3	3·00	...	...	...	1	3	3·00
Total Northern	12	13	1·08	...	...	...	12	13	1·08
Total State	8,402	12,822	1·53	1,317	2,274	1·73	9,719	15,096	1·55

From this it will be seen that whilst the eastern portion of the Southern division of the State contributed 10 per cent. of the whole quantity of wheaten hay produced, the western portion of that division produced 86 per cent. of the total quantity, the balance being principally from the Central division.

The acreage mown for hay in 1901 was 9,719 acres, yielding 15,096 tons, or an average of 1·55 tons of hay per acre against 8,019 acres, yielding 9,337 tons, or an average of 1·17 tons per acre for 1900.

As probably the whole of this was sown for grain, the quantity which was obliged to be mown for hay represented so much loss of grain crop, reduced by the value of the hay obtained.

It can only be looked upon, therefore, as salvage from what would otherwise have been a total loss. It is very satisfactory to find the weight obtained so good.

BREADSTUFFS.

The quantity and value of flour, wheat, and biscuits imported into and exported from Queensland for the past year were as under:—

E c.

BREADSTUFFS.

ITEM.	IMPORTED.		EXPORTED.		NET IMPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£
Flour (tons)	31,032	239,554	86	825	30,946	238,729
Wheat (bushels)	273,588	43,703	648	98	272,940	43,605
Biscuits (lb.)	242,115	9,233	15,244	190	226,871	9,043
Total ... ..	...	292,490	...	1,113	...	291,377

The net imports of flour, wheat, and biscuits for the past three years were as under:—

E d.

1899.				1900.				1901.			
Flour	...	33,505 tons	= £274,543	32,478 tons	= £269,678	30,946 tons	= £238,729	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	651,342 bushels	= 102,814	722,547 bushels	= 113,426	272,940 bushels	= 43,605	...	...	...	...
Biscuits	...	145,247 lb.	= 5,504	154,972 lb.	= 6,243	226,871 lb.	= 9,043	...	...	...	...
£382,861				£389,347				£291,377			

From the above it will be seen that the total value of the net imports of these three items for the past year was less than for 1900 by £97,970.

In flour the quantity imported in the past year was less by 1,532 tons and value less by £30,949 than in 1900.

In wheat the reduction of imports was still greater, amounting to 449,607 bushels and in value £69,821 less in 1901 than was imported during 1900.

In biscuits, however, the case is reversed, the net importations of 1901 having exceeded those of 1900 by 71,899 lb. and in value by £2,800.

The value of flour as entered at the Customs averages £7 14s. 4½d per ton for 1901 against £8 6s. 2½d. per ton for 1900.

The value of wheat was 3s. 2½d. per bushel for 1901 against 3s. 1¾d. per bushel for 1900.

The quantity of wheat and flour imported into Queensland for each of the past five years is shown in the subjoined table, flour being reduced to its equivalent in bushels of wheat at the rate of 50 bushels of wheat being equal to 1 ton of flour.

E e.
WHEAT IMPORTS.

Year.								Imported.	Grown in Queensland.	Total.
								Net Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,932,216	1,009,293	2,941,509
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,925,405	607,012	2,532,417
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,326,592	614,414	2,941,006
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,346,447	1,194,088	3,540,535
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,820,240	1,692,222	3,512,462

NOTE :—For the purposes of this Statement the flour imported has been converted into wheat on the basis of 1 ton flour = 50 bushels wheat.

From this it will be seen that for the past year the quantity grown within the State equalled 48·2 per cent. of the total requirements against 33·7 per cent. in 1900, 22·4 per cent. in 1899, and 25·9 per cent. in 1898.

The following table shows the number of milling establishments in operation during the year in each district, with output, &c.

There were eighteen in operation in 1901 against sixteen in 1900; one additional establishment being returned in the metropolitan, and another in the Toowoomba, district.

E f.

District.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Hands Employed.	Number of Stones.	Number of Rollers.	Wheat Treated.	FLOUR MADE.		MEAL MADE.		BRAN AND POLLARD.	
						Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
			Pairs.	Sets.	Bushels.		£		£		£
Metropolitan ...	6	81	12	32	477,827	10,589	95,509	98	698	418,207	15,167
Allora and Warwick...	4	35	...	26	261,869	5,122	33,450	23	188	231,486	9,025
Toowoomba ...	4	40	...	39	289,869	6,085	41,076	14	97	269,266	9,816
Elsewhere ...	4	36	2	30	214,940	4,297	34,807	53	622	154,400	4,174
	18	192	14	127	1,244,505	26,093	204,842	188	1,605	1,073,359	38,182

At some of the above establishments but little wheat is treated, the factories being principally devoted to treating other grain. Information respecting Grain Mills will be found in the Statistical Register.

The number of stones had been increased during the year from six to fourteen pairs, whilst the number of rollers had been reduced from 132 to 127 sets.

The wheat treated during the year 1901 was 1,244,505 bushels against 1,169,228 in 1900; whilst the flour made was 26,093 tons for 1901 against 23,347 tons in 1900.

BARLEY.

There has been a considerable increase in the area of land under this cereal for the past year as compared with the previous one, and the farmers have shared in the good harvest which has fallen to the wheat growers. Whilst the total area under barley has only increased by 1,670 acres for the past as compared with the previous year, much more has been reaped for grain and less mown for hay or cut for green fodder.

The area reaped for grain was 11,775 acres for 1901 against 7,533 acres for 1900. That mown for hay was 310 acres for 1901 against 461 acres for 1900, and that for green fodder was 4,704 acres for 1901 against 7,125 acres for 1900.

The subjoined table contrasts the area under this crop for the past and previous years.

F.

										1900.	1901.
										Acres.	Acres.
Reaped for Grain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,533	11,775
Mown for Hay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	310
Cut for Green Food ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,125	4,704
										15,119	16,789

The following table shows the area for grain, the produce, and the average yield per acre, for the years 1900 and 1901 :—

F a.

Year.								Area for Grain.	Produce.	Average Produce per Acre.
								Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,533	127,144	16·88
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,775	277,037	23·53
Increase in 1901								4,242	149,893	6·65
Decrease in 1901								...	...	...

From this it will be seen that for 1901 as compared with 1900 there was an increase under grain (barley) amounting to 4,242 acres, and in yield 149,893 bushels, whilst the average yield per acre had increased by 6.65 bushels. The return of 23.53 bushels per acre cannot fail to give satisfaction to the farmers engaged in its production.

The table given below shows the acres, yield, and average yield of each district, distinguishing malting and other barley.

F b.

RETURN showing the AREA under BARLEY, exclusive of HAY and GREEN CROPS, and the YIELD of GRAIN obtained therefrom during the Year 1901.

District.	Malting Grain.			Other Varieties Grain.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Average per Acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average per Acre.
Allora	1,358	43,571	Bushels. 32.08	711	18,223	Bushels. 25.63
Crow's Nest, part of*	49	880	17.96	9	252	28.00
Crow's Nest, part of†	86	2,380	27.67	3	60	20.00
Dalby	438	5,456	12.46	172	3,508	20.39
Dugandan ... ..	...	...	...	1	25	25.00
Gatton	6	72	12.00	2	54	27.00
Harrisville	105	1,747	16.64	1	29	29.00
Highfields	664	19,156	28.85	130	2,362	18.17
Inglewood	4	120	30.00	...	...	...
Killarney	436	16,393	37.60	76	2,542	33.45
Laidley	8	160	20.00	10	148	14.80
Nanango	1	8	8.00	6	64	10.67
Toowoomba	2,440	64,824	26.57	1,684	29,807	17.70
Warwick	1,219	38,692	31.74	2,129	25,986	12.21
Rockhampton	3	71	23.67	3	40	13.33
All Other Districts	1	8	8.00	20	399	19.95
Total	6,818	193,538	28.39	4,957	83,499	16.84

* East of Main Range.

† West of Main Range.

The total increase in area of land under malting barley for 1901 as compared with 1900 was 516 acres, the chief increases were Allora 371 acres, Toowoomba 151 acres, Killarney 92 acres, and Harrisville 87 acres. Whilst the increases of yield for the same period were Toowoomba 26,909 bushels, Allora 25,223 bushels, Killarney 9,533 bushels, and Harrisville 1,417 bushels. Although Warwick had only 19 acres more than in 1900 (1,219 against 1,200) the yield of grain was greater in 1901 by 19,171 bushels.

The highest yield per acre of malting barley was recorded in Killarney, where the splendid yield of 37.60 bushels per acre was returned, followed by Allora with 32.08 bushels per acre, and Warwick with 31.74 bushels per acre.

In "Other Varieties" the increase in area amounts to 3,726 acres, and the increase in yield to 64,265 bushels for 1901 as compared with 1900, whilst the average yield per acre was 16.84 in 1901 against 15.62 in 1900.

The greatest increase was shown in Warwick, which had increased its area for 1901 as compared with the previous year by 1,828 acres and 23,028 bushels of grain. Toowoomba for the same period showed an increase of 1,062 acres in area and 18,144 bushels in yield, and Allora for the same period returns an increase of 527 acres and 16,257 bushels in yield.

MALTING BARLEY.

The total area of land in this State returned as being under malting barley for 1901 was 6,818 acres yielding 193,538 bushels of grain, against 6,302 acres yielding 107,910 bushels for 1900, being an increase in area of 516 acres and in yield 85,628 bushels, the yield being 28.39 bushels per acre in 1901 against 17.12 bushels per acre in 1900.

The greatest breadth of land under this crop was in Toowoomba, where 2,440 acres produced 64,824 bushels for 1901 against 2,289 acres yielding 37,915 bushels for 1900. Allora comes next, where 1,358 acres yielded 43,571 bushels in 1901, against 987 acres yielding 18,348 bushels in 1900. Warwick had 1,219 acres which yielded 38,692 bushels in 1901, against 1,200 acres yielding 19,521 bushels in 1900.

In the following table is shown the quantity of malt made in Queensland during the past four years, distinguishing that made from locally-grown grain and that from imported barley. It must be borne in mind that malt made from locally-grown barley during the past year is from the crop grown in 1900.

F c.

Year.						Made from Imported Barley.	Made from Queensland Barley.	Total Malt Made.
						Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1898 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	12,278	20,351	32,629
1899 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	42,851	19,420	62,271
1900 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	15,337	57,393	72,730
1901 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	69,000	70,000

From the above it will be seen that only 1,000 bushels of malt were made here from imported barley, and that the quantity made from Queensland grown barley had increased from 57,393 bushels in 1900 to 69,000 bushels in 1901, whilst the total quantity of malt made had fallen from 72,730 bushels in 1900 to 70,000 bushels in 1901.

In 1900 the locally-grown grain formed 79 per cent. of the total malt made; in the past year it forms 98·6 per cent., or practically the whole of the malt made in Queensland was from barley grown within the State.

The crop of malting barley for 1900 being 107,910 bushels there were 69,000 bushels malted or 64 per cent. of the whole, the remainder probably being disposed of as horse and fowl food, &c.

The total quantity of barley imported into Queensland during the past year was 6,231 bushels, of which 64 bushels were returned as malting barley. The value of the whole was £952. Of this quantity 2,651 bushels of a value of £382 were exported, leaving the net importation at 3,580 bushels of the value of £570.

The total malt requirements of the State for the past year were:—

						Bushels.
Malted in Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	70,000
Imported, less exported	...	...	...	...	...	121,424
Total	...	...	...	...	...	191,424

Out of this quantity 69,000 bushels, or 36 per cent. of the whole, were from Queensland grown barley.

The following table shows the quantity of barley malted in Queensland during the past ten years, and the quantity of malt imported during the same period, by which it will be seen that the quantities malted for 1901 were 2,730 bushels less than for 1900, whilst the quantity imported was less for 1901 by 12,674 bushels than for 1900. The total quantity of malt imported and made being 15,404 bushels less in 1901 than for the previous year.

F d.

	Malted in Queensland.			Malt Imported.		
	Bushels.			Bushels.		
1892-93 (financial)	...	2,198	1892	...	...	116,377
1893-94 ditto	...	1,408	1893	...	...	121,607
1894-95 ditto	...	4,537	1894	...	...	127,188
1895-96 ditto	...	12,988	1895	...	...	153,843
1896-97 ditto	...	14,400	1896	...	...	147,474
1897-98 ditto	...	34,589	1897	...	...	156,613
1898 (calendar)	...	32,629	1898	...	...	129,811
1899 ditto	...	62,271	1899	...	...	127,469
1900 ditto	...	72,730	1900	...	...	134,098
1901 ditto	...	70,000	1901	...	...	121,424

The quantity of beer brewed in Queensland breweries for the past four years was as under:—

1898	...	...	...	...	...	5,028,007	gallons
1899	...	...	...	...	...	5,422,194	"
1900	...	...	...	...	...	5,738,190	"
1901	...	...	...	...	...	5,325,314	"

The quantity of malt used in Queensland breweries for the same term was:—

1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	185,310	bushels
1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	181,092	"
1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	192,668	"
1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	185,100	"

OTHER BARLEY.

In this grain as distinguished from malting barley there has been a large increase for 1901 as compared with the previous year, both in area under crop and quantity of grain obtained.

A large increase in area in 1901 is noticeable in Warwick, where 2,129 acres were under barley for 1901, yielded 25,986 bushels against 301 acres yielding 2,958 bushels for 1900. A considerable increase is shown, too, in Toowoomba, where 1,684 acres yielded 29,807 bushels in 1901 against 622 acres yielding 11,663 bushels in 1900. Allora, the next largest producer, had 711 acres yielding 18,223 bushels in 1901 against 184 acres yielding 1,966 bushels in 1900.

The highest percentage of yield was returned from Killarney with 33·45 bushels per acre. Disregarding yields from very limited areas, Allora returned 25·63 bushels per acre, whilst Toowoomba averaged 17·70 bushels per acre. The return of this cereal from the Warwick district for the past season was decidedly low, averaging only 12·21 bushels per acre. In explanation it may be noted that three of the largest growers have had very small returns of this barley for the past season owing to dry weather, and although other farmers have done better the average yield has been reduced by the partial failures mentioned.

The average yield of barley other than the malting variety for the whole State was 16·84 bushels per acre for 1901 against 15·62 bushels per acre for 1900, the increase in area for 1901 as compared with the previous year amounting to four times, and in yield to over four times.

The returns of New South Wales show that for 1901 that State had 5,952 acres under this crop yielding 100,956 bushels, averaging 17 bushels of barley per acre for the whole State.

The area under barley in New Zealand for year to March, 1901, is given in the official returns as being 30,831 acres, yielding 1,027,651 bushels of grain, being an average of 33·33 bushels per acre.

Returns for the United Kingdom show that the total area under this crop in Great Britain for 1901 was 1,972,448 acres, estimated to yield 61,107,623 bushels, averaging 30·98 bushels per acre. The crop averaged in England 30·30 bushels per acre, in Wales 29·60, and in Scotland 36·30 bushels of barley per acre.

MAIZE.

Whilst a fairly good average yield for the whole State is returned as the results of the maize crop of last year (1901), the western portion of the Southern division experienced many partial and total failures. In those districts which returned heavy crops of wheat and barley, the maize crop did not yield nearly so well as could have been desired. The different times of sowing would account for this, as wheat might get showers when required, and maize being planted much later would fail to receive the necessary moisture. But while the western portion of the Southern division showed considerable shortage, that part lying to the eastward of the Coast Range returned a good crop, as did also the Central division.

The Northern division of the State had a splendid harvest of this grain, the area being greater for the past as compared with the previous year, and the yield was really good.

The area under maize for the past four years is given below, that for 1901 being less for the whole State than that for the previous year by 10,991 acres, but the yield was greater by 112,471 bushels; the average yield for the whole State being greater for 1901 by 2·76 bushels than for 1900.

G.

Year.								Grain.		Average per Acre.
								Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,835	2,252,481	21·90
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,489	1,965,598	17·79
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127,974	2,456,647	19·20
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116,983	2,569,118	21·96

The following table shows the total area under maize, both for green fodder and grain, for the past and previous years :—

G a.

Year.						Green Fodder.	Grain.		Average Produce per Acre.
						Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1900	...	...	...	...	...	6,737	127,974	2,456,647	19·20
1901	...	...	...	...	...	10,501	116,983	2,569,118	21·96
Increase in 1901						3,764	...	112,471	2·76
Decrease in 1901						...	10,991	...	...

There was an increase in the area cut for green fodder in 1901 of 3,764 acres, whilst the area for grain was less by 10,991 acres as compared with the previous year.

The large area cut for green fodder probably indicates that the prospects of getting a crop of grain had become uncertain, and that the growing maize was thus utilised to prevent its being a total loss.

The following table shows the area, yield, average yield, and proportion of area in each division of the State, distinguishing the portion of each division lying to the east or west of the coast range. From it will be seen that the eastern portion of the Southern division has by far the largest area under this crop (60 per cent. of the whole area), and produces 67 per cent. of the whole of the maize grown in the State, whilst the Central has less than 1 per cent. in area (0·80) and 0·95 in yield. The Northern division, east and west, have together 10 per cent. of the whole in area, and in produce 15 per cent. of the whole crop grown in the State.

G b.

MAIZE GRAIN.

District.						Acres.	Yield.	Average.	Proportion of Area to whole Area of Maize for Grain.
Southern, East						70,712	1,720,991	24·34	60·45
Southern, West						34,223	430,764	12·59	29·25
Total Southern						104,935	2,151,755	20·51	89·70
Central, East						930	24,393	26·23	0·79
Central, West						...	...	...	...
Total Central						930	24,393	26·23	0·79
Northern, East						6,475	215,847	33·33	5·54
Northern, West						4,643	177,123	38·15	3·97
Total Northern						11,118	392,970	35·35	9·51
TOTAL STATE						116,983	2,569,118	21·96	100·00

The western portion of the Northern division had the heaviest yield, averaging 38·15 bushels of maize to the acre, the eastern portion averaging 33·33 bushels (slightly under the average of last year), whilst together the whole Northern division returns the satisfactory average of 35·35 bushels per acre. This yield, taken together with the high prices ruling for this article, should give the farmers a good return for their labour.

The following table gives the area, yield, and average yield of maize for each of the principal petty session districts in the State for the past year:—

G c.

Petty Sessions District.	Area Planted for Grain.			Yield of Grain.			Average Yield per Acre.		
	In 1900.	In 1901.	Increase or Decrease	In 1900.	In 1901.	Increase or Decrease	In 1900.	In 1901.	Increase or Decrease
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Warwick	12,911	10,069	—2,842	241,831	87,313	—154,518	18·73	8·67	—10·06
Laidley	9,022	8,086	— 936	170,957	174,742	3,785	18·95	21·61	2·66
Dugandan	7,569	7,480	— 89	133,893	194,056	60,163	17·69	25·94	8·25
Gatton	9,213	7,384	—1,829	130,448	177,963	47,515	14·16	24·10	9·94
Highfields	5,616	5,698	82	93,156	73,110	—20,046	16·59	12·83	— 3·76
Marburg	5,119	5,336	217	94,908	135,083	40,175	18·54	25·32	6·78
Killarney	5,708	5,285	— 423	156,710	73,731	—82,979	27·45	13·95	—13·50
Toowoomba	8,965	5,030	—3,935	103,178	57,637	—45,541	11·51	11·46	— 0·05
Allora	10,966	5,088	—5,878	109,414	30,909	—78,505	9·98	6·07	— 3·91
Harrisville	3,977	4,320	343	73,315	116,778	43,463	18·43	27·03	8·60
Bundaberg	3,224	4,193	969	64,937	104,401	39,464	20·14	24·90	4·76
Herberton	3,131	3,875	744	64,835	159,092	94,257	20·71	41·06	20·35
Rosewood	3,678	3,408	— 270	70,139	84,507	14,368	19·07	24·80	5·73
Beaudesert	2,790	3,096	306	71,689	86,282	14,593	25·69	27·87	2·18
Crow's Nest, part of*	2,893	2,877	— 16	81,156	39,120	—42,036	28·05	13·60	—14·45
Crow's Nest, part of†	1,342	1,821	479	31,878	23,883	— 7,995	23·75	13·12	—10·63
Redcliffe	2,904	2,653	— 251	76,342	66,224	—10,118	26·29	24·96	— 1·33
Cairns	2,973	2,554	— 419	120,005	98,184	—21,821	40·36	38·44	— 1·92
Esk	2,489	2,376	— 113	52,079	59,969	7,890	20·92	25·24	4·32
Nerang	2,159	2,217	58	70,735	72,861	2,126	32·76	32·86	0·10
Nanango	1,798	1,994	196	34,329	18,975	—15,354	19·09	9·52	— 9·57
Logan	1,751	1,999	248	39,995	51,431	11,436	22·84	25·73	2·89
Childers	1,188	1,834	646	15,881	52,036	36,155	13·37	28·37	15·00
Gin Gin	1,275	1,817	542	24,345	45,461	21,116	19·09	25·02	5·93
Tiaro	1,589	1,476	— 113	34,566	42,473	7,907	21·75	28·78	7·03
Gympie	1,228	1,420	192	33,944	36,180	2,236	27·64	25·48	— 2·16
All other Districts ...	12,496	13,597	1,101	261,982	406,717	144,735	20·97	29·91	8·94
Total—State	127,974	116,983	—10,991	2,456,647	2,569,118	112,471	19·20	21·96	2·76

* East of Main Range.

† West of Main Range.

From the above table it will be seen that the largest decrease in area planted with maize for grain took place in the Allora district, where the area for 1901 was less than one-half of that under maize in 1900, the decrease being 5,878 acres. The next greatest decrease was in Toowoomba district, being 3,935 acres less than was under this crop the previous year. The decrease in Warwick amounted to 2,842 acres, and in Gatton to 1,829 acres.

INCREASES.—The largest increase in area appears in the Bundaberg district (969 acres), followed by Herberton (744 acres), Childers (646 acres), and Gin Gin (542 acres).

Some 6,500 acres sown with maize in different districts yielded absolutely no returns, and the area has not been treated as under crop, but is included in lands fallowed.

Taking the yield it is found that owing to the larger returns in some districts the harvest in 1901 was altogether more by 112,471 bushels than that of the previous year, although the area from which it was taken was considerably less.

The quantity of maize imported into Queensland during the past three years was as under:—

Year.	Bushels.	Value.
1899	501,179	£89,256
1900	247,449	42,388
1901	131,601	23,307

The New South Wales returns for this crop for 1901 state that 189,999 acres yielded 4,838,835 bushels, averaging 25·5 bushels per acre, but this being only estimated is liable to correction.

OATS.

The oat crop of Queensland is one of the smallest branches of her agriculture, and the quantity of this cereal produced in the State forms but a small portion of the total consumed therein. But whilst the grain is grown in limited quantities a fair amount of oaten hay is produced, whether the seed is sown with the intention of getting a hay crop or only thus treated to save a grain crop from total failure, I am unable to say.

The following table gives the area of land reaped for grain, mown for hay, and cut for green fodder, for each of the past three years:—

H.

Oats.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Reaped for grain	714	385	1,535
Mown for hay	10,997	11,442	17,167
Cut for green fodder	4,352	5,290	4,561
Total	16,063	17,117	23,263

From this it will be seen that the increases in the two first classes are considerable.

The area of land under oats reaped for grain was 1,535 acres in 1901, against 385 acres in 1900, whilst the area mown for hay was 17,167 acres in 1901 against 11,442 acres in 1900. The area cut for green fodder is less, being 4,561 acres for 1901 against 5,290 acres in 1900.

This crop, like wheat, appears to have escaped the drought for the past year. The very small area reaped in 1900 was the consequence of prolonged dry weather during that period.

The total area under oats altogether shows the satisfactory increase for 1901 as compared with the previous year of 6,146 acres.

With respect to yield the result must be looked upon as satisfactory since the return obtained was 27·50 bushels per acre in 1901 as against 20·40 bushels for 1900.

H a.

Year.								Area for Grain.	Produce.	Average Produce per Acre.
								Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	7,855	20·40
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,535	42,208	27·50
Increase in 1901								1,150	34,353	7·10
Decrease in 1901								...	...	...

The quantity of grain produced during the past year was the greatest yet recorded, amounting as it does to 42,208 bushels against 7,855 bushels in 1900 and 10,712 bushels in 1899.

The average yield of grain for the past four years was as under :—

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1898	... 14·93	1899	... 15·00	1900	... 20·40	1901	... 27·50

The localities where the principal increases have taken place for the past year are—Warwick, 648 acres ; Toowoomba, 534 acres ; Allora, 238 acres ; and Highfields, 105 acres.

The following table shows the area in each of the three classes—grain, hay, and green fodder, and the product of grain and hay—for each of the three divisions of the State. From it will be seen that the eastern portion of the Southern division produced by far the greater portion of hay and green food, whilst the western portion of that division produced nearly the whole of the grain :—

OATS.

H b.

Division.								Grain.		Hay.		Green Food.
								Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.
Southern, East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	874	10,077	22,619	4,170
Do., West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,443	40,202	4,541	9,419	343
Central, East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	900	1,953	2,921	36
Do., West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	268	...
Northern, East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	232	172	444	12
Do., West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	650	...
								1,535	42,208	17,167	36,321	4,561

Although the past harvest has given the best yield obtained in Queensland for this cereal, it falls far short of that obtained in New Zealand, where 449,534 acres yielded for the season ended March, 1901, 19,085,837 bushels, being equal to 42·45 bushels per acre. It is from this source that the greater part of the oats used in Queensland are obtained.

The net quantity and value of the oats imported into Queensland during the past three years were as under :—

Year.	Bushels.	Value.
1899	... 186,333	£22,744
1900	... 194,581	28,759
1901	... 135,365	18,349

The requirements of the State for oats and their products would be as follow :—

H c.

				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		NET IMPORTS.		NET REQUIREMENTS OF STATE IN TERMS OF OATS.	
				Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	
Oats	...	...	...	139,000 bush.	18,943	3,635 bush.	594	135,365 bush.	18,349	135,365 bush.	18,349
Oatmeal	...	...	...	543 tons.	10,445	10 tons.	178	533 tons.	10,267	53,300 „	10,267
Hulled Oats	...	...	...	{ 7,091 pkgs. }	7,711	...	...	{ 7,091 pkgs. }	7,711	49,500 „	7,711
	...	...	...	{ 1,127 centals }	...	...	...	{ 1,127 centals }	...	42,208 „	5,752
Production	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280,373 bush.	42,079
				...	37,099	...	772	...	36,327		

^a Oatmeal and hulled oats converted into oats on the basis of 1 ton avoirdupois to each 100 bushels of oats.

^b Estimated.

The quantity produced in Queensland during the past year would therefore be equal to 15 per cent. of the total requirements.

From the official tables just to hand it appears that the yield of the oat crop of Great Britain for 1901 was estimated at the average of 36·74 bushels per acre; the rate for England being 37·05 bushels per acre; Wales, 31·09 bushels; and Scotland, 37·38 bushels per acre.

The official returns of New South Wales give the return of this crop for that State as 32,245 acres yielding 687,185 bushels, averaging 21·3 bushels of oats per acre.

RICE.

The result of the cultivation of rice in Queensland is the contrary of what was expected. Since 1898 when 863 acres were returned as being under this cereal, the area has been a steadily diminishing one. Notwithstanding a heavy protective duty and an unlimited market, rice as a crop has steadily receded in favour. The area under crop has diminished each year since 1898, and is now lower than it has been for the previous five years.

As will be seen from the subjoined table, the area for 1901 was 205 acres, yielding 5,222 bushels of rice (paddy) against 271 acres yielding 6,870 bushels for 1900.

I.

Year.								Acres.	Bushels.	Average Bushels.
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	12,990	29·19
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	38,133	44·19
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	9,275	29·08
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	6,870	25·35
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	5,222	25·47

The average yield was slightly better for the past year, for whilst this crop in 1900 averaged 25·35 bushels per acre, the return in 1901 was 25·47 bushels.

The following table shows the returns from each district growing rice, with area, yield, and average yield in each case :—

I a.

District.				Position in the Colony.				Area Planted.	Quantity Produced.	Average Yield per Acre.
								Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Logan	...	...	...	Southern Division,	East of	Main Range	...	29	699	24·10
Cairns	...	...	...	Northern	„	East of Coast Range	...	114	3,529	28·59
Cook	...	...	...	„	„	„	„	11	360	32·73
Douglas	...	...	...	„	„	„	„	35	602	17·20
Mackay	...	...	...	„	„	„	„	16	302	18·87
				Total	...	...	...	205	5,222	25·47

It is somewhat remarkable that all the decreases are in the more Northern portion of the State, where it was thought that, the climate being extremely suitable, the cultivation would rapidly extend.

In Cairns the decrease amounts to 30 acres, in Cook to 12 acres, in Douglas to 18 acres, and in Mourilyan to 20 acres. In the latter case the cultivation of rice has now ceased in the district.

Whilst the cultivation has decreased in the most northerly districts, there was an increase of area under this crop in Mackay of 11 acres.

In the South, the Logan is the only district where rice cultivation is carried on, Pimpama Island having been found suitable in both soil and climate. In this district there was a slight increase in area during the past year amounting to 3 acres, the total area under cultivation of rice in the Logan district for 1901 being 29 acres.

The highest yield returned is from the Cook district, where a yield of 32·73 bushels of paddy per acre was returned for 1901 as against 18·04 bushels per acre for 1900. Cairns also exhibits a higher return for the past year, being 28·59 bushels per acre against 26·08 bushels for the previous year.

The next highest yield is that of Logan, which returns 24·10 bushels per acre for 1901 against 12·58 bushels for 1900, nearly double in quantity and approximating to the average yield of Cairns.

The bulk of the rice grown is of the upland variety, no attempt having been made so far to grow rice by irrigation in this State.

The quantity of rice imported into Queensland during 1901, less that exported, was 8,214,149 lb., of a value of £47,249, so that the quantity grown here forms a very small percentage of the requirements of the State. Whether the labour conditions obtaining here will ever permit such an expansion of the cultivation of this cereal as to successfully compete in our own markets with the foreign-grown article is extremely doubtful. The market is here, and the climate has been proved to be suitable for the growth of the hill or upland varieties, but whether the other factors in the sum of production will admit of the expansion of this form of industry remains to be seen. The indications at present seem to point in the other direction.

RYE.

The total area under this cereal has shown a slight increase during the past year, but the breadth of land under crop is very small, and its cultivation makes but little progress from year to year, the increase upon all lands under rye amounting to 31 acres for the past as compared with the previous year.

The season has been a favourable one for rye, and an increase is observable in the area reaped for grain, and a corresponding decrease in that mown for hay.

The following table gives the total area of land reaped for grain, mown for hay, and cut for green fodder, for the years 1900 and 1901 :—

J.						1900. Acres.		1901. Acres.
Reaped for grain	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	246
Mown for hay	...	...	...	...	...	594	...	502
Cut for green feed	...	...	...	...	...	826	...	854
Total area under crop						1,571	...	1,602

The following table shows the area reaped for grain, yield, and average yield, for each of the past five years :—

J a.						Average per Acre. Bushels.		
Year.					Acres.	Yield, Bushels.		
1897	...	...	...	...	470	8,329	...	17·72
1898	...	...	...	...	299	3,874	...	12·96
1899	...	...	...	...	198	2,391	...	12·08
1900	...	...	...	...	151	1,928	...	12·77
1901	...	...	...	...	246	5,000	...	20·33

From it will be seen that the area under grain and the amount of crop produced was greatest in 1897 since which the seasons have been adverse. The average yield per acre for the past year was the highest obtained for the past five years.

The greatest area under rye appears in the Toowoomba district, where during the past year 113 acres produced 2,413 bushels of rye averaging 21·35 bushels per acre. Highfields was not quite so successful, since 18 acres produced 364 bushels, an average of 20·22 bushels per acre.

Warwick did better, since 17 acres in that district produced 478 bushels, being an average of 28·12 bushels per acre.

The best return reported was from Maroochy, where 7 acres produced 350 bushels, being an average of 50 bushels per acre.

The area cut for hay was only 502 acres yielding 972 tons in 1901, against 594 acres yielding 1,093 tons in 1900. The average yields per acre being 1·94 tons and 1·84 tons respectively.

The quantity of rye imported into Queensland during 1901 was 166 bushels, of the value of £32, probably for seed.

The cultivation of rye is carried on to a greater extent in New South Wales than in this State. In the official report of New South Wales it is stated that there are 3,377 acres reaped for this grain, yielding 37,610 bushels, averaging 11·1 bushels per acre. This yield is slightly lower than the average obtained during the previous ten years.

The records of the cultivation of rye do not appear in the official agricultural returns for the United Kingdom just to hand.

The official returns of New Zealand give the cultivation of rye in that colony for the year ended March, 1901, as being 1,388 acres yielding 31,169 bushels, being at the rate of 22·45 bushels per acre.

POTATOES (ENGLISH).

The area of land under English potatoes has decreased from 11,060 acres in 1900 to 9,948 acres in 1901, but whilst there has been a decrease in area there has been a substantial increase in yield, that for 1900 being 20,014 tons or an average of 1·81 tons per acre, against 22,402 tons or an average of 2·25 tons per acre in 1901.

Only 58 acres have been reported throughout the State as yielding absolutely no return, but in many districts it was stated that poor yields were obtained owing to dry weather.

The acreage under potatoes is greatest in the eastern portion of the Southern division of the State, where the area under this crop for 1901 was 6,970 acres, yielding 17,523 tons, or an average of 2·51 tons per acre, being a decrease in area as compared with the previous year of 1,053 acres, and an increase in yield of 1,928 tons; of this decrease, 603 acres was in the Gatton district.

In the western portion of the Southern division there were 2,283 acres under potatoes, which yielded 3,286 tons, or an average of 1·44 tons per acre for 1901, being a decrease in area as compared with the previous year of 135 acres and an increase in yield of 119 tons.

In the Central division there were 241 acres under potatoes, which yielded 546 tons, or an average of 2·27 tons per acre for 1901. Of this area, 228 acres were in the eastern and 13 acres in the western portion of the division. Compared with 1900, the past year shows an increase in area of 24 acres and in yield of 183 tons.

In the Northern division, the eastern portion returned 351 acres, yielding 834 tons, being an average of 2·38 tons per acre, whilst the western portion of that division returned 103 acres, yielding 213 tons, being an average of 2·07 tons per acre.

Compared with the previous year there was an increase for 1901 in the eastern portion of the Northern division of 66 acres in area and 107 tons in yield, whilst in the western portion of that division there was a decrease of 14 acres, and an increase in yield of 51 tons.

The yield obtained in the Southern division constituted 92·9 per cent. of the whole crop; the Central contributed 2·4 per cent., and the Northern division 4·7 per cent. of all potatoes grown in the State.

The largest area under potatoes in any one district was in Gatton, which returned 1,657 acres, yielding 4,502 tons, the next in order being Warwick, 608 acres, yielding 853 tons; Highfields, 597 acres, yielding 859 tons; Logan, 501 acres, yielding 1,085 tons; Redcliffe, 487 acres, yielding 1,442 tons; Crow's Nest East, 471 acres, yielding 732 tons; Crow's Nest West, 303 acres, yielding 444 tons; Brisbane, 431 acres, yielding 1,186 tons; Laidley, 394 acres, yielding 1,036 tons; Toowoomba, 349 acres, yielding 472 tons; Tiaro, 336 acres, yielding 826 tons; and Nerang, 313 acres, yielding 896 tons.

Tables are given in the Appendix Nos. X. and XI. showing the area and yield for each petty sessions district in the State.

The average yield of sugar per acre in divisions, comparing the years 1900 and 1901, was as under:—

								Tons of Sugar per acre.	
								1900.	1901.
Southern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	1·21
Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	1·25
Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·62	1·78
Whole State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	1·55

From the large increases in both yield of cane and yield of sugar in the Southern and Central divisions it will be seen that the season has been much more favourable during the past year than during the previous one, and that although the quantity produced has not equalled that of the Northern canefields, it shows a much better return than was obtained from these districts for the previous year.

The canefields of the Northern division of Queensland have yielded a higher percentage of sugar per acre for the past year than they have done for the previous three years.

The weight of cane required to produce a ton of sugar in 1900 and 1901 in each of the divisions of the State was as under:—

								Tons of Cane required to make 1 ton of Sugar.	
								1900.	1901.
Southern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·77	10·43
Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·14	9·44
Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·63	9·44
Whole State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·17	9·76

The areas and weight of cane grown in the Bundaberg and Gin Gin districts are shown separately from those of the Childers, Maryborough, and Tiaro districts, but, owing to the impossibility of confining the sugar produced from cane of one district to itself, the yield of sugar from these districts has been treated collectively.

The return given below shows the area of plant and standover cane, area of cane crushed, weight of cane obtained and of sugar produced therefrom for each of the several districts into which the State is divided, the return for each of the three divisions of the State being shown separately and conjointly.

L.
SUGAR RETURNS, 1901.

District.	Area for Plants.	Area Stand-over or Unproductive.	Area Crushed for Sugar.	Total Area for Sugar.	Weight of Cane.	Sugar.	Molasses.
<i>Southern.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Gallons.
Bundaberg and Gin Gin ...	430	7,738	16,790	24,958	175,137	} 36,205	1,251,402
Childers, Maryborough, and Tiaro	148	3,584	13,100	16,832	198,546		
Logan ...	3	408	781	1,192	14,555	1,159	43,500
Marburg and Rosewood ...	11	50	328	389	3,937	343	25,000
Maroochy and Gympie ...	...	477	651	1,128	9,430	831	35,000
Nerang ...	14	208	545	767	7,089	629	30,000
Total Southern	606	12,465	32,195	45,266	408,694	39,167	1,384,902
<i>Central.</i>							
Rockhampton ...	22	276	553	851	6,517	690	14,500
<i>Northern.</i>							
Ayr ...	78	2,337	3,827	6,242	99,636	10,724	...
Bowen ...	55	1,076	1,144	2,275	17,805	1,610	...
Cairns and Douglas ...	267	3,610	9,741	13,618	182,451	18,882	694,060
Ingham and Mourilyan ...	455	6,109	12,931	19,495	232,546	25,692	839,700
Mackay ...	474	6,041	17,769	24,284	232,442	24,093	746,790
Total Northern	1,329	19,173	45,412	65,914	764,880	81,001	2,280,550
Total State	1,957	31,914	78,160	112,031	1,180,091	120,858	3,679,952

N.B.—The molasses shown above is far short of the quantity produced, but may be taken as the quantity conserved and utilised. Many mills allow this product to run to waste.

The large yield of molasses is in many cases run to waste as of no value, but in other cases it is used for distillation. Five distilleries were in active operation during the past year, and, although other ingredients are probably used in combination, the staple article distilled is molasses. From their operations a total quantity of 171,625 gallons of proof spirit was obtained during the past year.

The following table contrasts the area cultivated and that crushed for the past and previous years, together with the yield of sugar, and shows the increase or decrease under each head.

L a.

Petty Sessions District.	Cultivation.			Production.					
	Area in 1900.	Area in 1901.	Increase or —Decrease in 1901.	1900.		1901.		Increase or —Decrease in 1901.	
				Area Crushed.	Sugar.	Area Crushed.	Sugar.	Area Crushed.	Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						
Ayr	5,894	6,242	348	3,953	7,447	3,827	10,724	— 126	3,277
Bowen	2,031	2,275	244	1,286	1,613	1,144	1,610	— 142	— 3
Bundaberg and Gin Gin	24,272	24,958	686	17,139	20,429	16,790	36,205	— 349	15,776
Childers, Maryborough, and Tiaro	16,756	16,832	76	10,002		13,100		3,098	
Cairns and Douglas	11,290	13,618	2,328	8,628	18,295	9,741	18,882	1,113	587
Ingham and Mourilyan	17,923	19,495	1,572	11,549	21,230	12,931	25,692	1,382	4,462
Logan	976	1,192	216	652	839	781	1,159	129	320
Mackay	26,094	24,284	—1,810	17,126	20,194	17,769	24,093	643	3,899
Marburg and Rosewood	603	389	— 214	582	461	328	343	— 254	— 118
Maroochy and Gympie	924	1,128	204	717	920	651	831	— 66	— 89
Nerang	864	767	— 97	539	649	545	629	6	— 20
Rockhampton	908	851	— 57	478	477	553	690	75	213
Totals, 1900	108,535	...	...	72,651	92,554	...	...	...	...
Totals, 1901 ... ..	...	112,031	...	...	...	78,160	120,858	...	...
Increase in certain Districts, 1901 ... ..	...	...	5,674	...	...	...	...	6,446	28,534
Decrease in certain Districts, 1901 ... ..	...	...	2,178	...	...	...	...	937	230
Net Increase in 1901 ... ..	...	...	3,496	...	...	...	...	5,509	28,304
Net Decrease in 1901 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The greatest increase in area cultivated appears in the Cairns-Douglas district with 2,328 acres, followed by Ingham-Mourilyan with 1,572 acres, whilst the greatest decrease under this head appears in the Mackay district with 1,810 acres.

The greatest increase in area of cane crushed appears in the Childers-Maryborough-Tiara district, equalling 3,098 acres, followed by Ingham-Mourilyan with 1,382 acres. The district of Cairns-Douglas being but little short of the latter's area with 1,113 acres.

The greatest increase in output of sugar appears in the combined districts of Bundaberg, Childers, Maryborough, &c., amounting to no less than 15,776 tons of sugar, which may easily be understood when it is remembered what was the shortage in this crop experienced in these districts in 1900.

The district of Ingham-Mourilyan shows the substantial increase in the output of sugar of 4,462 tons, closely followed by Mackay with 3,899, the latter increase being also due principally to a shortage in the crop of the previous year.

A notable increase is shown in Ayr, which from an area reduced by 126 acres produced an increase in output amounting to 3,277 tons, such increase being due in this case to an excellent return having been obtained, and not merely contrasting the yield of a good year with a bad one.

This result is illustrative of the value of irrigation, for up to the present time Ayr is the only district where irrigation has been extensively carried on, although arrangements are now completed or in progress for irrigation on a large scale on plantations in the Bundaberg district. The land in this (Ayr) district has been irrigated for several years past, but this is the first year in which results have largely exceeded the returns obtained elsewhere. I understand that all areas which cannot be supplied with water are thrown out of sugar cultivation, whilst the decrease in area and increase in yield would point to better cultivation, and perhaps a more abundant or more timely application of water than heretofore. The yield per acre was greater than was returned for any other sugar district, being no less than 2·80 tons of sugar per acre.

The average yield of sugar per acre for each district in the State is shown in the subjoined table, which gives particulars for each of the past nine years. The figures in each case show a satisfactory increase on the rates of the previous year except in the case of the Cairns-Douglas district, which in 1900 stood at 2·12 tons of sugar per acre and for the past year is returned at 1·95 tons. Although the percentage per acre is lower, a considerable increase (1,113 acres) appears in the area crushed, whilst the output of sugar was greater by 587 tons. In no case, except Ayr, have the percentages of 1898 been reached in the past year.

L b.

AVERAGE YIELD OF SUGAR PER ACRE.

			1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Logan	...	...	1·23	1·25	0·96	1·24	0·76	1·52	1·13	1·29	1·48
Childers	...	...	...	...	1·71	2·20	1·27	2·23	1·92	0·75	1·21
Maryborough	...	...	2·18	2·09	2·00	1·11					
Tiara	...	...	...	...	...	1·39	1·05	2·01	1·69		
Bundaberg	...	...	1·71	1·50	1·48	1·47					
Gin Gin	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·18	1·35	1·49	0·96	1·18	1·35
Mackay	...	...	1·79	1·79	1·47	1·01					
Ayr	...	...	1·84	2·57	1·61	1·36	1·87	2·39	1·35	1·88	2·80
Ingham	...	...	2·26	2·72	1·86	1·99	2·51	2·20	1·72	1·84	1·99
Mourilyan	...	...	1·36	1·49	1·61	2·08	2·65				
Cairns	...	...	1·25	1·75	1·89	1·58	1·76	2·65	2·15	2·12	1·95
Douglas	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·49				

In the subjoined table is shown the number of tons of cane per acre crushed, number of tons of sugar per acre, and the number of tons of cane required to make 1 ton of sugar for each district in the State :—

L c.
SUGAR AVERAGES, 1901.

District.	Tons of Cane per Acre Crushed.	Tons of Sugar per Acre Crushed.	Tons of Cane per Ton of Sugar.
<i>Southern.</i>			
Bundaberg and Gin Gin	10·43	} 1·21	10·32
Childers, Maryborough, and Tiaro	15·16		
Logan	18·63		
Marburg and Rosewood	12·00		
Maroochy and Gympie	14·49		
Nerang	13·01	1·15	11·27
Total Southern	12·69	1·21	10·43
<i>Central.</i>			
Rockhampton	11·78	1·25	9·44
<i>Northern.</i>			
Ayr	26·04	2·80	9·29
Bowen	15·56	1·41	11·06
Cairns and Douglas	18·73	1·95	9·66
Ingham and Mourilyan	17·98	1·99	9·05
Mackay	13·08	1·35	9·65
Total Northern	16·84	1·78	9·44
Total State	15·10	1·55	9·76

The district in which the cane gives the best results in sugar in the Southern division is that of Bundaberg, where 10·32 tons of cane produced 1 ton of sugar. The Central district shows exactly the same result as the average of the Northern district, where 9·44 tons of cane produces 1 ton of sugar. In the Ayr district, however, 9·29 tons of cane produced 1 ton of sugar, whilst Bowen required 11·06 tons of cane to the ton of sugar. The most satisfactory result was obtained at Ingham-Mourilyan with 9·05 tons only. Whether the result at Bowen was caused by less perfect mill appliances or a lower percentage of saccharine matter in the cane I am unable to say.

Contrasted with similar figures for 1900 the number of tons of cane per acre crushed are 15·10 tons for 1901 against 11·68 tons for 1900 for the whole State, the most noticeable difference being in the Southern division.

In number of tons of sugar per acre the yield for 1901 was 1·55 tons against 1·28 tons for 1900.

With respect to the number of tons of cane required to produce 1 ton of sugar the average for the whole State in 1901 was 9·76 tons against 9·17 tons in 1900.

The total area of land under sugar in 1901 was 112,031 acres against 108,535 acres in 1900. The total area crushed for sugar in 1901 was 78,160 acres against 72,651 acres in 1900. Total area of stand-over or unproductive cane in 1901 was 31,914 acres against 33,783 acres in 1900. Total area of plant cane was 1,957 acres in 1901 against 2,101 acres in 1900.

The quantity of sugar exported from Queensland from 1st June, 1901, to 31st March, 1902, was 78,190 tons compared with 54,586 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The following statement shows the quantity of this year's crop held in Queensland over and above the State's requirements :—

	Tons.	Tons.
Total weight of crop ... ..	...	120,858
Exported up to 31st March	78,190	
Estimated requirements for Queensland	28,270	
	106,460	
Quantity held in Queensland in excess of State's requirements ... ..	...	14,398

It must be borne in mind that from the latter figure must be deducted whatever reduction in weight results in the process of refining on all sugar so treated in Queensland, and the balance will probably be exported as the exigencies of the market require.

The following table shows the importation of cane and beet sugar and glucose into each of the Australian States and New Zealand for the years 1899 and 1900 :—

L d.
RETURN showing the NET IMPORTS of SUGAR for each of the other AUSTRALIAN STATES and NEW ZEALAND for the Years 1899 and 1900.

	1899.				1900.			
	Cane Sugar.	Beet Sugar.	Glucose.	Total.	Cane Sugar.	Beet Sugar.	Glucose.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
New South Wales	40,919	307	1,139	42,365	46,138	2,267	845	49,250
Victoria	45,926	22	1,489	47,437	49,533	38	787	50,358
South Australia	6,914	50	194	7,158	21,707	147	205	22,059
Western Australia	8,145	211	43	8,399	8,599	93	60	8,752
Tasmania	7,703	...	62	7,765	7,844	...	36	7,880
New Zealand	30,343	1	142	30,486	39,993	83	191	40,267
Total	139,950	591	3,069	143,610	173,814	2,628	2,124	178,566

The apparently large increase in the figures for South Australia is due to the heavy stocks held in bond in that State prior to 1899. About 16,000 tons would be the average annual importation of sugar into South Australia. Each State shows increased importation of this article greater probably than is called for by the increase in population.

The quantity of beet sugar imported as returned by the Customs seems so small as to induce a doubt as to the accuracy of the returns respecting this article.

The following return shows the average annual consumption of sugar in each of the Australian States and New Zealand, taking the importations of the past five years as a basis on the mean population for that period :—

L e.

RETURN showing the AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR, and also the AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION per CAPITA of the MEAN POPULATION, for the QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD 1896-1900.

—	Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total Federated States.	New Zealand.	Total Australasia
Average Annual Consumption—Tons	26,160	64,567	50,607	16,858	7,728	7,121	176,030	34,486	210,516
Average Annual Consumption per Capita—Lb.	124·04	109·58	96·47	105·78	108·98	92·78	107·44	105·01	107·03

The consumption of sugar is evidently greater per capita in Queensland than in any of the other Australian States or New Zealand, owing to its having been up to the present time cheaper here than in any other part of Australasia. As cheapness in any article always tends to increase consumption, so the lower price of sugar in Queensland has not only led to a freer use in domestic life, but has stimulated its use in industrial manufactures.

Large quantities are used in the production of beer, whilst importation of confectionery is limited in a great measure to the more expensive kinds, the confectionery imported during 1900 being almost double in value per lb. to what was returned in 1885.

The number of manufactories in Queensland in connection with this industry are :—

Refineries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sugar Manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Crushing only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
									60

The number of sugar-mills to which advances have been made by the Government under the Sugar Works Guarantee Act is 12, including 1 tramway company, the total amount of advances being £497,953, and the total indebtedness on account of advances and interest standing on the 31st December last at £542,856.

In connection with the industry it may not be out of place to again call attention to the loss this State sustains through the exportation of manures instead of their being retained to promote the fertility of the land under cultivation here. When it will pay farmers in other States and foreign countries to not only pay the cost of manures produced here, but the added cost of freight, &c., it would surely be a judicious outlay on the part of Queensland farmers to purchase them here and apply them to their own fields.

The returns are not yet completed giving accurate quantities of manures produced here, but in round numbers the meatworks in this State produced during the past year about 620 tons of bone, and 5,000 tons of other manures of an aggregate value of about £22,000.

A table is appended showing that 2,148 tons of this were exported, whilst only 747 tons were imported. New South Wales took 1,089 tons of the manure exported, 722 tons went to Victoria, whilst Japan took 337 tons. Surely this most valuable restorative should have been applied to the canefields and farming lands of this State instead of being sent elsewhere. There is, however, a very marked diminution in the quantity and value of manure exported during 1901 as compared with the previous years, the exports in 1901 and 1900 having been 2,148 and 9,915 tons respectively.

In the two items of manuring and irrigation it is apparent that Queensland has much to do to bring her into the front rank of agricultural countries. With millions of gallons of fresh water running daily through each sugar district to the sea without being utilised for irrigation, when its application would immensely increase the productiveness of the land, and with thousands of tons of manure exported annually, it is clear that full advantage is not yet taken of the means of increasing the yield and fertility of our cultivated fields that lie ready to hand.

L f.

MANURES EXPORTED.

Country Whither.	GUANO.		BONEDUST AND OTHER.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
New South Wales	1,089	4,820
Victoria	722	3,830
South Australia
Tasmania
New Zealand
Japan	337	1,715
Total	2,148	10,365

L g.

RETURN showing the QUANTITY and VALUE of MANURES IMPORTED into the STATE of QUEENSLAND during the YEAR ended the 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

				Tons cwt.		Value.
Manure ... ..	...	...	...	710 7	...	£6,391
Guano ... ..	...	...	...	11 4	...	166
Sulphate of Ammonia ... ..	...	...	...	25 11	...	272
Total ... ..	...	...	...	747 2	...	£6,829

ARROWROOT.

This industry was in practically the same position at the end of 1901 as in 1900, the area cultivated being 2 acres less for 1901—viz., 399 acres than in 1900, when there were 401 acres returned as being under this crop. The yield, however, for 1901 is less by 350 tons of tubers than in 1900, the yield for 1901 being 4,069 tons of roots against 4,419 tons for 1900.

The principal centre of production is the district of Nerang, where 255 acres produced 2,771 tons of tubers; this was an increase in area of 5 acres, and a decrease in yield of 12 tons, as compared with 1900. Logan, the only other centre returning a fairly large quantity, had 100 acres under this crop in 1901, and obtained 923 tons of tubers therefrom, being a decrease compared with 1900 of 23 acres in area and 552 tons in quantity.

Of the total area of 399 acres under arrowroot, 384 acres are returned in the Southern division, none in the Central, and only 15 acres in the Northern division.

The following table shows the area and yield of tubers for each district where arrowroot is cultivated for the years 1900 and 1901 :—

M.

District.	1900.		1901.		Increase or Decrease—	
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
<i>Southern (East)—</i>						
Beaudesert	1	4	1	1	...	— 3
Brisbane ... ..	...	...	1	2	1	2
Caboolture	2	12	1	1	— 1	— 11
Cleveland	1	6	...	...	— 1	— 6
Crow's Nest	1	4	...	...	— 1	— 4
Esk	1	4	...	...	— 1	— 4
Gayndah ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1
Gympie	1	4	...	...	— 1	— 4
Logan	123	1,475	100	923	— 23	— 552
Maroochy	6	12	10	109	4	97
Nerang	250	2,783	255	2,771	5	— 12
Redcliffe	1	8	...	...	— 1	— 8
Tiaro	1	2	1	3	...	1
Woodford	10	73	14	118	4	45
Total South	398	4,387	384	3,929	— 14	— 458
<i>Northern (East)—</i>						
Ayr ... ..	...	...	4	16	4	16
Mackay	1	2	1	4	...	2
Mourilyan	2	30	10	120	8	90
Total North	3	32	15	140	12	108
TOTAL STATE	401	4,419	399	4,069	— 2	— 350

The yields are stated to have been much reduced by the dry weather which has prevailed.

There were 3,535 tons of tubers put through the mills and treated for arrowroot, from which 704,480 lb. of the manufactured article was obtained, valued at £3,554.

The subsequent table shows the quantities and values of arrowroot, maizena, and cornflour imported into Queensland during each of the past five years :—

M a.

Year.	ARROWROOT.		MAIZENA AND CORNFLOUR.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lb.	£	Lb.	£
1897	11,332	159	363,340	4,037
1898	12,952	163	300,742	3,260
1899	13,262	171	437,946	4,306
1900	13,785	200	327,318	3,331
1901	2,830	26	289,026	3,220

From this it will be seen that the quantity of arrowroot imported during 1901 was an insignificant quantity, being only 2,830 lb., of the value of £26. The quantity of maizena and cornflour was less by 38,292 lb., and in value by £111, than the importations of 1900.

The table appearing below shows the quantity and value of arrowroot, maizena, and cornflour exported during each of the past five years :—

M b.

Year.	ARROWROOT.		MAIZENA AND CORNFLOUR.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lb.	£	Lb.	£
1897	282,334	3,404	1,393	39
1898	505,512	5,689	4,776	47
1899	497,115	4,228	1,676	24
1900	463,617	3,534	18,566	189
1901	582,069	4,278	7,340	139

It will be seen that the export of arrowroot had increased during 1901 by 118,452 lb., and the value was greater than that of 1900 by £744.

The export of maizena and cornflour during 1901 had diminished by 11,226 lb., and in value by £50, as compared with 1900.

In 1900 the bulk of the arrowroot exported went to New Zealand, but in 1901 only 66,500 lb. went to that colony, New South Wales taking 235,075 lb., Victoria 173,888 lb., South Australia 18,126 lb., Western Australia 9,520 lb., and Tasmania 9,688 lb. Exports to places beyond Australasia were—United Kingdom, 23,688 lb.; Natal, 21,280 lb.; Cape Colony, 17,920 lb.; and British Columbia, 6,384 lb.

Tables appear in the Appendix Nos. X. and XI., showing the area and yield for each petty sessions district.

TOBACCO.

Although this crop is reported to have suffered from the dry weather prevalent during a great part of the year, the returns made by the different growers show better results than were obtained in 1900. The average yield for 1901 was 7·6 cwt. of leaf per acre, against 6·1 cwt. per acre for 1900 and 8·8 cwt. obtained in 1899.

The cultivation of tobacco is carried on to the greatest extent in the district of Texas, where 692 acres produced 5,017 cwt. of leaf in 1901, against 581 acres yielding 3,346 cwt. of leaf in 1900. Inglewood had 72 acres under tobacco in 1901, from which 763 cwt. of leaf were obtained, against 75 acres yielding 661 cwt. in 1900. Cultivation of tobacco appears in the returns from Douglas for 1901, there being 4 acres yielding 68 cwt. of leaf returned.

The production of tobacco seems to have been abandoned in Cairns and Cardwell; 8 acres and 1 acre respectively appeared for 1900, and these districts make no return of tobacco for 1901.

The total increase for 1901 as compared with 1900 is 103 acres and 1,816 cwt. of leaf.

It is to be noticed that a number of persons who cultivated tobacco in 1900 in the different districts appear to have given it up, their places being taken by others. In 1900 the number of persons cultivating tobacco was 36, and in 1901, whilst many changes had taken place, the number was 35 persons.

The following table shows the area and yield of each of the three districts growing tobacco for 1901 :—

N.

District.											Area.	Produce (Dried Leaf).
											Acre.	Cwt.
Douglas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	68
Inglewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	763
Texas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	692	5,017
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	5,848

The statement given below shows the quantity of each class of tobacco imported and that entered for home consumption for the past two years :—

N a.

Year.		Tobacco, &c.					Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
							Lb.	Lb.
1900	...	{	Manufactured	...	...	...	690,684	697,676
			Unmanufactured	...	...	...	62,020	64,298
			Cigars	...	...	...	78,704	68,913
			Cigarettes	...	...	...	65,321	67,255
			Snuff	...	...	...	168	509
			Total	...	...	...	896,897	898,651
1901	...	{	Manufactured	...	...	...	704,494	695,885
			Unmanufactured	...	...	...	88,988	116,540
			Cigars	...	...	...	67,741	71,990
			Cigarettes	...	...	...	74,455	77,510
			Snuff	...	...	...	320	387
			Total	...	...	...	935,998	962,312

From this it will be seen that there was an increase in the total quantity imported during 1901 as compared with 1900 of 39,101 lb., and the quantity entered for home consumption of 63,661 lb.

The importations show a decline only on the quantity of cigars, all the other lines being greater for 1901 than for 1900.

With regard to tobacco cleared for home consumption, it is somewhat different. The quantity of manufactured tobacco cleared was slightly less in 1901 than in 1900, whilst that of unmanufactured was nearly double. This would indicate that the local factories found it necessary to import large quantities of leaf, probably because of the shortage in the crop here, and also to use up stocks of leaf held in bond from the previous year.

Whilst the quantity of cigars imported in 1901 was less than in 1900, there was more cleared for home consumption than was cleared the previous year or than was imported during 1901. The stock of cigars carried over to 1902 must, therefore, have been considerably less than was held at the end of 1900.

Cigarettes show a remarkable increase both in quantity imported and that paid duty, the increase in the latter case amounting to 10,255 lb., a very large increase indeed, and pointing to a wider and larger use by the public of these articles.

The value of leaf tobacco imported into Queensland was, in 1898, £1,681 ; 1899, £1,985 ; 1900, £2,565 ; 1901, £3,674.

The following table shows the quantity and value of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff manufactured in Queensland during each of the past three years :—

N b.

						1899.		1900.		1901.	
						Lb.	Value. £	Lb.	Value. £	Lb.	Value. £
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	607,333	53,558	612,350	58,325	669,247	75,960
Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	602	329	1,463	669	1,151	547
Cigarettes	...	...	...	...	...	22,756	6,827	28,857	8,624	30,450	9,135
Snuff	...	...	...	...	...	233	30	176	23	245	39
						630,924	60,744	642,846	67,641	701,093	85,681

It will be observed that the figures for tobacco, cigarettes, and snuff show satisfactory increases for 1901, as compared with the two previous years, whilst cigars show a decline. As the quantity of cigars imported and that entered for home consumption also show a decline, it would indicate that the luxury of the cigar is being abandoned for the pipe and cigarette—probably the latter to the greatest extent.

The following table shows the amount of excise collected in each year, 1901 and 1900 respectively, on the tobacco, cigars, &c., manufactured in the State :—

N c.

						1900. £	1901. £
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	30,770	29,565
Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	136	81
Cigarettes	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	2,814
Snuff	...	...	...	...	...	9	20
						33,800	32,480

The results of the recent census show that on the 1st April, 1901, there were 96 males and 61 females employed in the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, &c., and that there were on the same date 143 male and 14 female tobaccoists in the State. There were also 147 male persons engaged in the cultivation of tobacco. As only 35 persons return themselves as tobacco-growers, it follows that they must employ 112 labourers.

COFFEE.

The cultivation of coffee seems to be extending in Queensland slowly, it is true, but still the area is increasing for each year. The area of productive trees and those not yet arrived at the fruit-bearing age has been kept separate for several years, and the return of coffee obtained is calculated from the area in bearing.

In 1900 there were 283 acres of bearing trees returned as yielding 102,134 lb. of coffee (parchment), and in 1901 the area had increased to 370 acres of bearing trees yielding 130,293 lb.

The yield per acre, however, was not so good in the latter year, being 352 lb. per acre against 361 lb. obtained in 1900.

The following table shows the area under coffee in each district, distinguishing productive from non-productive areas for the years 1900 and 1901, also weight of coffee (parchment) obtained, average yield per acre for each year, and increase and decrease :—

O.

DISTRICT.				Not yet Productive.		Productive.		Average Yield per Productive Acre.		1901. Increase or Decrease—	1901. Increase or Decrease —		
				1900.	1901.	1900.		1901.				1900.	1901.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Lb.	Acres.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Acres.	Lb.
<i>Southern (East)—</i>													
Beaudesert ... ..				...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	1	4
Brisbane ... ..				...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gympie ... ..				...	...	1	336	1	380	336	380	...	44
Maroochy				24	23	23	5,748	23	10,980	250	477	...	5,232
Maryborough ... ..				...	...	6	1,150	5	2,000	192	400	— 1	850
Total Southern				24	24	30	7,234	30	13,364	241	445	...	6,130
<i>Central (East)—</i>													
Rockhampton				16	17	3	1,800	3	1,500	600	500	...	— 300
St. Lawrence ... ..				...	...	2	504	1	425	252	425	— 1	— 79
Total Central				16	17	5	2,304	4	1,925	461	481	— 1	— 379
<i>Northern (East)—</i>													
Cairns				119	46	103	56,914	187	58,401	553	312	84	1,487
Cook ... ..				...	4	26	5,244	19	3,670	202	193	— 7	— 1,574
Douglas				8	5	18	4,632	23	8,000	257	348	5	3,368
Mackay... ..				49	29	18	3,290	31	3,210	183	104	13	— 80
Mareeba				18	12	34	12,996	43	25,738	382	599	9	12,742
Mourilyan				15	34	49	9,520	32	13,785	194	431	— 17	4,265
<i>Northern (West)—</i>													
Herberton				5	6	...	...	1	2,200	...	2,200	1	2,200
Total Northern				214	136	248	92,596	336	115,004	373	342	88	22,408
TOTAL STATE				254	177	283	102,134	370	130,293	361	352	87	28,159

The area and yield for each division of the State is shown separately, and it will be noticed that the area for the Southern division is the same in each of the two years, for whilst there is 1 acre less in Maryborough, 1 acre is returned for the first time from Beaudesert.

Maroochy district returns the largest area in this division, 23 acres having been returned for each year; the yield for 1901, owing doubtless to the more mature age of the trees, was nearly double that returned in 1900, being at the high average for 1901 of 477 lb. per acre against 250 lb. per acre for 1900. There appears to be an equal area (23 acres) of unproductive trees in this district, which will probably contribute to the crop returns of 1902. After the dry season experienced last year the average yield of 445 lb. of coffee (parchment) per acre for the whole of the Southern division must be satisfactory to the growers.

The Central division returns for 1901 only 4 acres of bearing trees yielding 1,925 lb. of coffee (parchment) against 5 acres yielding 2,304 lb. in 1900. The yield for 1901, however, averaged 481 lb. per acre against 461 lb. for 1900.

In the Rockhampton district there are 17 acres of non-productive trees which should come in in due course.

The Northern division, where the bulk of the coffee grown in Queensland is produced, increased considerably the area under this crop during 1901, returning for that year 336 acres yielding 115,004 lb. of coffee (parchment) against 248 acres yielding 92,596 lb. for 1900. The average yield of 342 lb. per acre was not so good, however, as that of 1900 when 373 lb. were produced.

The Cairns district returns the largest area under coffee, and also the largest quantity of bean, but there is considerable falling off in the average yield. The area, total and productive, under coffee in this district were 43 and 51 per cent. of the whole respectively, and the yield nearly 45 per cent. of the total yield, whilst it has evidently a large percentage of young trees still to come in. Frost seems to have done a considerable amount of damage in the Cairns district, two growers having returned 7½ acres frosted, whilst a third reports "many trees killed by frost."

The next largest district under coffee in point of area is that of Mareeba, where 43 acres yielded 25,738 lb. of coffee (parchment), or an average of 599 lb. per acre against 34 acres yielding 12,996 lb. averaging 382 lb per acre for 1900. The highest yield was obtained from 1 acre at Herberton, where 2,200 lb. of coffee (parchment) are stated to have been obtained. This yield was so high that further inquiries were made respecting it, when the figures were confirmed as being correct.

Mackay does not appear to have done so well during the past year, due probably to the adverse season experienced, since, although some of the trees returned last year as non-productive have now come into bearing, several growers have allowed their plantations to go out of cultivation altogether, 19 acres

of trees are no longer returned as bearing, whilst the yield of 104 lb. to the acre is very small. There are, however, still 29 acres of trees not yet in bearing, and with fair seasons the crop obtained in Mackay should be considerable.

The following table shows the quantity and value of coffee imported into and exported from Queensland for each of the past five years and also the net results :—

O a.

Coffee.								IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		NET IMPORTS.	
								Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
								Lb.	£	Lb.	£	Lb.	£
1897	Raw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,901	4,606	658	42	104,243	4,564
	Roasted	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,955	2,617	4,365	205	48,590	2,412
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	157,856	7,223	5,023	247	152,833	6,976
1898	Raw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,543	3,076	7,692	221	76,851	2,855
	Roasted	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,138	4,226	1,103	61	94,035	4,165
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	179,681	7,302	8,795	282	170,886	7,020
1899	Raw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128,480	4,055	7,921	252	120,559	3,803
	Roasted	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,122	4,204	804	38	88,318	4,166
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	217,602	8,259	8,725	290	208,877	7,969
1900	Raw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,766	1,804	5,231	160	51,535	1,644
	Roasted	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,881	4,519	1,907	100	94,974	4,419
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	153,647	6,323	7,138	260	146,509	6,063
1901	Raw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,221	2,589	4,721	140	88,500	2,449
	Roasted	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,687	3,564	1,147	75	73,540	3,489
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167,908	6,153	5,868	215	162,040	5,938

An increase in the net imports for 1901 as compared with 1900 is observable in the net quantity of raw coffee imported, and a decrease in the quantity of roasted coffee. Taking both together the total net importations of coffee for 1901 exceed those of 1900 by 15,531 lb., whilst the value is less by £125.

Taking the net importations of coffee for five years, and adding thereto the production of Queensland for the same period, an average is obtained which, divided by the average mean population over the same period, gives a consumption of 0·53 lb., or about 8½ oz. per capita per annum. This is slightly above the results obtained on the average of four years in 1900, which amounted to 0·51 lb. per capita.

On the year's figures the production of coffee in Queensland amounts to 45 per cent. of its requirements. Whilst the consumption of coffee is only 0·53 lb. per capita, that of tea (taking similar averages) amounts to 6·60 lb. per capita per annum. The consumption of tea in 1900 was 6·92 lb. per capita.

The fluctuation in the results obtained in the two periods may be due to larger stocks in the hands of merchants and dealers.

PUMPKINS AND MELONS.

These crops now occupy a considerable area of the cultivated lands of the State. During 1901 there were 14,448 acres placed under pumpkins and melons, from which a yield of 56,297 tons were obtained, or an average of 3·90 tons per acre. The following are the results obtained from this crop for the past four years :—

P.

Year.	Acres.			Tons.	Tons—Average Per Acre.		
1898	7,604	...	23,370	...	3·07
1899	10,167	...	38,040	...	3·74
1900	14,232	...	43,740	...	3·07
1901	14,448	...	56,297	...	3·90

so that the crop for last year was in every way in advance of that for any previous year recorded.

The Southern division of the State contributed 95 per cent. of the total area, and 96 per cent. of the total produce—namely, 13,748 acres and 54,039 tons. Of this, 10,233 acres and 44,283 tons were grown to the east of the Main Range, giving an average yield of 4·33 tons per acre, and 3,515 acres and 9,756 tons in the Western portion of the division, or an average production to each acre of 2·78 tons.

Of the decrease of 1,779 acres found in the western half of the Southern division, 1,329 acres were contributed by the three districts of Toowoomba, Warwick, and Allora, the decrease in yield in the same districts aggregating to 3,941 tons. There were only two districts in which the land under pumpkins and melons exceeded 1,000 acres last year—namely, Gatton 2,256 acres and 12,297 tons, and Marburg 1,529 acres and 3,327 tons, or average yields of 5·45 and 2·18 tons respectively.

VINES, GRAPES, ATD WINE.

Whilst the year 1901 witnessed, as compared with 1900, a slight reduction in the area, both of total under vines and also of the productive acreage, yet the quantity of grapes gathered was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, and consequently the average yield was also larger. The following table compares the crop for two years :—

Q.

Year.	VINEYARD			Grapes Gathered.	Average Yield.
	Aeres Bearing.	Aeres not yet Bearing.	Total.		
1900	1,734	285	2,019	Lb. 3,634,949	Lb. 2,096
1901	1,691	299	1,990	4,063,109	2,403

Thus the acres bearing declined from 1,734 in 1900 to 1,691 in the succeeding year, and although there was a slight increase in the area “not yet bearing” from 285 to 299, it was not sufficient to counter-balance the previously mentioned decrease, so that the total area under vines for 1901 of 1,990 acres fell short of the corresponding figures for the preceding year by 29 acres. The yield of 4,063,109 lb. for last year gave an increase of 428,160 lb. over the 3,634,949 lb. returned in 1900, the average returns being 2,096 lb. and 2,403 lb. per acre for 1900 and 1901 respectively.

The following table affords a comparison for the two years 1900 and 1901 of the vine crops in each petty sessions district of the State having not less than 20 acres planted, districts with a lesser area being grouped together :—

Q a.

Petty Sessions District.	AREA UNDER VINES.								
	1900.			1901.			Increase or Decrease— in Latter Year.	1900.	1901.
	Bearing.	Not yet Bearing.	Total Area.	Bearing.	Not yet Bearing.	Total Area.		Grapes Gathered.	Grapes Gathered.
	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Lb.	Lb.
Roma	492	93	585	450	100	550	— 35	263,416	871,114
Brisbane	136	25	161	139	23	162	1	404,748	417,335
Toowoomba	136	3	139	122	13	135	— 4	517,765	513,982
South Brisbane	117	11	128	108	16	124	— 4	341,271	291,451
Gatton	72	7	79	87	5	92	13	217,500	274,102
Rockhampton	70	20	90	62	20	82	— 8	216,526	67,668
Maryborough	53	6	59	62	7	69	10	96,043	100,898
Logan	42	7	49	51	8	59	10	110,746	128,222
Warwick	79	3	82	52	1	53	— 29	142,130	198,770
Gympie... ..	32	6	38	31	16	47	9	58,470	27,680
Marburg	39	...	39	41	1	42	3	144,430	129,640
Rosewood	36	6	42	36	3	39	— 3	159,420	189,390
Highfields	30	1	31	30	3	33	2	96,484	73,952
Laidley	24	3	27	22	2	24	— 3	113,505	100,831
Allora	24	...	24	18	2	20	— 4	17,154	18,924
All other Districts	352	94	446	380	79	459	13	735,341	659,150
	1,734	285	2,019	1,691	299	1,990	— 29	3,634,949	4,063,109

Roma is *facile princeps* among the vine-growing districts of Queensland, contributing the following centesimal ratios to the totals of the State :—Productive area, 26·61 ; non-productive area, 33·44, and grapes gathered 21·44, although here the effects of the drought were severely felt, considerable areas dying and having to be ploughed out, yet the disastrous experiences of 1899 and 1900, with respect to production, when average yields respectively of 327 lb. and 535 lb. only were obtained, were not repeated. The area under vines in 1900 being—bearing, 492 acres ; not yet bearing, 93 acres, against 450 acres and 100 acres for last year, showing a decrease of 42 acres in the productive area and an increase of 7 acres in the unproductive. The yield, however, advanced from 263,416 lb. in 1900 to 871,114 lb. in 1901.

The district next in importance with respect to area was Brisbane, where there were 161 acres under vines in 1900, and just 1 acre more in the following year. Of these, 25 acres were unproductive in the former and 23 acres in the latter year. The output of grapes was 404,748 lb. in 1900 and 417,335 lb. in 1901, a small increase of 12,587 lb.

Toowoomba appears to have had a very favourable season for the vine, although a slightly reduced acreage was recorded, and the productive area considerably reduced. For 1901 there were 135 acres returned as planted, of which 13 were unproductive. The productive area was less by 14 acres than in 1900, but the yield was less by 3,783 lb. only, as the average return was better last year. There were 513,982 lb. of grapes garnered in 1901 against 517,765 in the previous year.

The only other district in which the area exceeded 100 acres was South Brisbane, where there were 124 acres in 1901 against 128 acres in the preceding year, the productive area being 108 acres and 117 acres respectively, from which were obtained 291,451 lb. and 341,271 lb.

Besides the above, the following districts had productive areas under vines exceeding 50 acres :—Gatton, 87 acres ; Rockhampton, 62 acres ; Maryborough, 62 acres ; Warwick, 52 acres ; and Logan, 51 acres.

The season for 1901 for vines was evidently a fair one, as, notwithstanding the dry weather, the average yield for the whole State was considerably above the mean of the averages for the quinquennium ;

indeed, the 2,403 lb. per acre obtained in 1901 was in excess of that for any of the five years except 1897, when the return was 2,564 lb. The following table gives the information on this point for five years, both for the State and also for the five principal vine-growing districts:—

Q b.

				1897. Average per Acre.	1898. Average per Acre.	1899. Average per Acre.	1900. Average per Acre.	1901. Average per Acre.
				Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Tcowoomba	...	...	...	5,197	3,829	3,378	3,807	4,213
Warwick	...	...	...	2,853	2,611	2,980	1,799	3,821
Brisbane	...	...	...	2,498	2,122	2,249	2,976	3,002
Roma	...	...	...	2,160	2,353	327	535	1,936
South Brisbane	...	...	...	2,102	2,511	2,814	2,917	2,699
Total State	...	...	...	2,564	2,383	1,850	2,096	2,403

Toowoomba in this respect heads the list of districts, occupying the premier position for each of the five years, and with a return of 4,213 lb. to each acre for 1901, has only once been exceeded, and that was by its own crop in 1897, when a return of 5,197 lb. per acre was obtained. These figures, however, still come short of the 10,000 lb. per acre frequently obtained in California, and shows that our vignerons have still much to learn.

WINE-MAKING.

It has to be remembered that the quantity of wine made in a district frequently has little or no relation to the acreage under vines or the grapes produced, as the latter are often carried to a distance for conversion into wine—and, indeed, grapes supposedly sold by the grower for table use are often made into wine, and *vice versa*. The following table furnishes information for five years as to the number of makers of wine, the quantity of wine made, and brandy distilled:—

Q c.

Years.				Number of Makers.	Quantity of Wine Made.	Quantity of Brandy Distilled.
					Gallons.	Gallons.
1897	...	...	...	722	207,745	994
1898	...	...	...	613	134,334	1,115
1899	...	...	...	512	131,045	615
1900	...	...	...	556	132,489	1,055
1901	...	...	...	538	148,835	1,112

There were 538 establishments engaged in the manufacture of wine last year, a reduction of 18 on the number for the previous year. Of these, 115 were in Toowoomba, 64 in Logan, and 53 in Highfields. The small average number of gallons of wine to each maker shows that most of them must make insignificant quantities, probably chiefly for their own consumption. The distillation of brandy as an adjunct to the manufacture of wine is especially provided for by Statute 30 Vic. No. 23, whereby a maker of wine is for a nominal fee of £1 granted a license to “keep and use a still of not more than 50 gallons, nor less than 15 gallons, to distil brandy from wine made on the premises, the produce of his own vineyard, and to fortify his own wine.” Under this provision, 1,112 gallons of brandy were made during 1901.

Information respecting each of the more prominent wine-making districts may be gathered from the following table:—

Q d.

				1901.			
Petty Sessions District.				Number of Makers.	Quantity of Wine Made.	Quantity of Brandy Distilled.	
					Gallons.	Gallons.	
Roma	...	...	...	5	20,750	400	
Toowoomba	...	...	...	115	26,879	...	
Brisbane	...	...	...	14	10,140	117	
South Brisbane	...	...	...	36	15,106	120	
Rosewood	...	...	...	7	13,716	385	
Highfields	...	...	...	53	7,818	...	
Logan	...	...	...	64	7,488	...	
Gatton	...	...	...	25	6,032	...	
Warwick	...	...	...	5	8,300	65	
Woodford	...	...	...	1	5,500	...	
All other Districts	...	...	...	213	27,106	25	
				538	148,835	1,112	

In five districts only did the output of wine exceed 10,000 gallons—namely, Toowoomba, 26,879 gallons; Roma, 20,750 gallons; South Brisbane, 15,106 gallons; Rosewood, 13,716 gallons; and Brisbane, 10,140 gallons. In most of these the relation between the number of makers and the quantity made does not point to the production at any one establishment being on any considerable scale. Besides the above there were nine cases in which the quantity returned exceeded 2,000 gallons, and five of these produced less than 5,000 gallons.

That the climate and soil of Queensland is well adapted to the vine has been fully demonstrated, and good wine can be made, although from bad management an inferior article too often results, and the reputation of a good wine is frequently destroyed. From a not unnatural desire to convert the product into money, the wine is placed as soon as possible on the market before it has had time to mature. The fact remains that the home produced article as a rule is not so popular as that made in southern States,

and as these can now enter Queensland free of duty, it behoves our vigneron to produce at a similar price an equally good article, or not only will our wine not become an article of export, but the supply of local requirements will slip from their grasp.

The quantity and value of wine imported into Queensland, the produce of Australia, during 1900 and 1901 were as follow :—

1900.				1901.			
		Gallons.	£			Gallons.	£
New South Wales	...	6,006	2,821	...	...	7,006	2,989
Victoria	...	1,686	862	...	...	5,320	2,248
South Australia	...	6,778	3,204	...	...	13,102	5,277
		14,470	6,887			25,428	10,514

The increase of imports in the first year of freetrade with the south is very marked. No doubt this is in part due to the stock of southern wine having been reduced to a minimum during 1900, in anticipation of the recognised tariff changes, but this would hardly account for the whole of the increase.

BANANAS.

The experiences of banana-planters for last year were not satisfactory, both the acreage and the produce falling short of what was planted and obtained during the previous year. Want of rain, gumming, and fruit fly were given as the cause of short crop or failure in a number of instance. At Cairns a number of Chinese growers have abandoned their plantations on account of gumming, some of them having taken up fresh land in the Mourilyan district.

The following table compares the crops for 1900 and 1901, giving details for the more important districts :—

R.

District.	Area.		Production.		Increase, or Decrease —	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	Area.	Quantity.
	Aeres.	Aeres.	Bunches.	Bunches.	Aeres.	Bunches.
Brisbane	174	172	254,869	47,730	— 2	— 207,139
Cairns	2,512	1,480	752,032	575,760	— 1,032	— 176,272
Cleveland	260	50	110,246	10,431	— 210	— 99,815
Cook	36	37	29,195	15,050	1	— 14,145
Logan	186	393	57,533	126,829	207	69,296
Maroochy	599	593	473,875	143,397	— 6	— 330,478
Maryborough	127	150	33,374	58,765	23	25,391
Mourilyan	1,989	2,484	524,115	1,246,695	495	722,580
Redcliffe	44	138	8,200	39,650	94	31,450
Somerset	92	126	8,566	8,764	34	198
All other Districts	196	149	69,103	40,648	— 47	— 28,455
	6,215	5,772	2,321,108	2,313,719	— 443	— 7,389

Although the area and production for last year were below those for 1900, yet the average yield was better in the former year, the figures being 5,772 acres for 2,313,719 bunches, giving 401 bunches per acre for 1901, against 6,215 acres for 2,321,108 bunches, or an average of 373 bunches, for 1900.

Mourilyan and Cairns are the chief centres of banana cultivation, in the order named, these two districts last year together furnishing 69 per cent. of the area and 79 per cent. of the production for the whole State.

PINEAPPLES.

There was a larger area under this fruit last year as compared with the previous one—namely, 1,020 acres against 939 acres, but the yield, and consequently the average yield, were both less satisfactory, being 359,717 and 353 dozen against 424,835 and 452 dozen each respectively.

Information respecting this crop for the more prominent pineapple districts is contained in the following table :—

S.

District.	1900.		1901.		Increase or Decrease —.	
	Aeres.	Dozen.	Aeres.	Dozen.	Aeres.	Dozen.
Brisbane	446	262,758	446	169,320	...	— 93,438
Cairns	90	28,831	91	22,631	1	— 6,200
Charters Towers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland	94	21,469	70	33,741	— 24	12,272
Cook	11	2,464	11	1,850	...	614
Logan	65	21,345	130	42,174	65	20,829
Maryborough	35	11,280	49	22,148	14	10,918
Maroochy	42	24,746	61	20,654	19	— 4,092
Mourilyan	18	12,526	11	1,545	— 7	10,981
Redcliffe	14	5,802	16	10,715	2	4,913
Rockhampton	24	3,506	34	5,422	10	1,916
South Brisbane	14	9,033	15	6,624	1	2,409

Brisbane comprised 44 per cent. of the total area, and 47 per cent. of the total production of the fruit, the average yield in that district per acre being 380 dozen, or 27 dozen more than the average for the whole State. Strangely enough, there has been no change in the acreage for this district in both years, 446 acres being returned, but in 1900 the results were more satisfactory by 93,438 dozen.

Next in both area and production was Logan, where the area of 65 acres for 1900 was exactly doubled last year, but of this some 20 acres are due to a transfer from Cleveland, they having in 1900 been erroneously returned by the collector as in the latter district. From the 130 acres in 1901, 42,174 dozen pineapples were obtained. Cairns with 91 acres and 22,631 dozen, Cleveland with 70 acres and 33,741 dozen, and Maroochy with 61 acres and 20,654 dozen, giving average yields of 324, 249, 482, and 339 dozen respectively, were the other districts with an area under pines exceeding 50 acres.

ORANGES.

Although an increased area has been placed under oranges, due to an enlargement of some of the existing orchards, or to the establishment of fresh ones, yet in some instances there has been abandonment of areas which have been bearing in the past, the drought and the ravages of insect pests being assigned as the cause for such abandonment.

A comparison of the orange crops for the past two years is afforded by the following table, which furnishes particulars for the more important districts:—

T.

Petty Sessions District.	Area.		Production.		Increase, or Decrease —		Productive 1901.	Not yet bearing 1901.
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	Area.		Area.	Area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Dozen.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.	Acres.	Acres.
Bowen	174	162	86,552	107,684	— 12	21,132	124	38
Bristane	65	51	91,930	35,106	— 14	56,824	45	6
Bundaberg	25	24	13,870	3,383	— 1	10,487	11	13
Caboolture... ..	55	50	19,170	9,120	— 5	10,050	19	31
Cairns	52	61	46,200	92,000	9	45,800	48	13
Cardwell	72	131	58,860	61,912	59	3,052	78	53
Charters Towers	28	28	37,650	32,300	...	5,350	26	2
Childers	40	17	21,800	7,025	— 23	14,775	15	2
Cleveland	126	55	72,606	32,346	— 71	40,260	33	22
Cook	53	50	36,384	26,155	— 3	10,229	50	...
Douglas	111	96	80,732	58,903	— 15	21,829	84	12
Gatton	181	186	106,276	125,267	5	18,991	142	44
Gympie	82	87	33,970	40,416	5	6,446	46	41
Herberton	26	39	17,536	71,526	13	53,990	32	7
Hughenden	31	14	6,440	7,600	— 17	1,160	14	...
Logan	74	137	41,373	101,592	63	60,219	94	43
Maroochy	562	674	234,763	229,053	112	5,710	250	424
Maryborough	261	364	212,522	224,706	103	12,184	204	160
Mourilyan	32	43	31,240	4,620	11	26,620	20	23
Nerang	154	143	167,758	161,358	— 11	6,400	117	26
Redcliffe	62	70	27,691	33,590	8	5,899	48	22
Rockhampton	137	120	54,415	80,295	— 17	25,880	81	39
South Brisbane	40	36	27,720	38,450	— 4	10,730	15	21
Tiaro	68	52	32,790	33,143	— 16	353	33	19
Toowoomba	33	37	196,460	40,328	4	156,132	35	2
All other Districts...	338	356	284,360	222,386	18	61,974	277	79
TOTAL	2,882	3,083	2,041,068	1,880,264	201	— 160,804	1,941	1,142

There were 3,083 acres under oranges during 1901, an increase of 201 acres over the area for 1900. Of these, 1,941 acres were productive, against 2,045 acres the previous year, there having been an addition of 305 acres to the area not yet bearing.

Maroochy and Maryborough, with together an area of more than 1,000 acres under oranges, and a production of more than 450,000 dozen fruit, comprised 34 per cent. of the total area and 24 per cent. of the total production. The following districts also returned areas exceeding 100 acres for last year:—Gatton, 186 acres; Bowen, 162 acres; Nerang, 143 acres; Logan, 137 acres; Cardwell, 131 acres; and Rockhampton, 120 acres.

Although the orange thrives well in New South Wales, yet in Queensland the season being earlier, the first—that is, the best—of the Australian market will always be available, and from the fact that the cultivation of the orange for this State covers so extensive a range of climate, the more northerly districts have fruit in a marketable condition for a considerable period before the New South Wales crops are available.

MANGOES.

As this fruit can be grown in any climate where the winter temperature does not reach freezing point, there is naturally a large area open to its cultivation; and although no doubt it can be most satisfactorily produced in the tropical districts, yet the tree is grown successfully in the coastal districts from one end of the State to the other.

The following table furnishes information respecting mango cultivation for the last two years:—

U.

District.	Area.		Production		Increase, or Decrease — 1901.		Productive, 1901.	Non-Productive, 1901.
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Dozen.	Dozen.	Acres.	Dozen.	Acres.	Acres.
Bowen	48	38	41,084	54,703	— 10	13,619	37	1
Brisbane	7	10	2,768	8,640	3	5,872	6	4
Bundaberg	17	12	14,071	5,138	— 5	8,933	7	5
Cairns	4	9	3,250	10,320	5	7,070	5	4
Cleveland	29	11	17,225	4,497	— 18	12,728	8	3
Cook	25	24	24,866	33,900	— 1	9,034	24	...
Ingham	20	16	38,450	14,000	— 4	24,450	16	...
Logan	12	20	20,285	27,120	8	6,835	14	6
Mackay	19	21	23,480	16,282	2	7,198	21	...
Maryborough	23	36	7,790	23,132	13	15,342	28	8
Mourilyan	47	12	7,436	4,600	— 35	2,836	10	2
Palmer	3	4	4,600	4,350	1	250	3	1
Rockhampton	61	61	11,773	8,510	...	3,263	50	11
Townsville	27	34	23,514	43,130	7	19,616	32	2
All other Districts	69	75	36,852	78,603	6	41,751	64	11
Total	411	383	277,444	336,925	28	59,481	325	58

There were 383 acres returned as under mangoes in 1901, of which 325 acres were productive, against a total of 411 with 349 productive in 1900, a decrease in the total area of 28 acres and in productive area of 24 acres. The smaller acreage in 1901, however, gave a much better return than in the previous year, as from the 325 producing acres 336,925 dozen fruit were gathered, against 277,444 dozen in 1900 from 349 acres, average yields respectively of 1,037 for the former and 795 for the latter.

The largest area was returned from Rockhampton—61 acres for both years—but the return of 11,773 dozen in 1900 and 8,510 dozen last year was quite inadequate to the area under crop. The first district in point of production was Bowen, where 54,703 dozen were obtained in 1901 against 41,084 dozen in 1900, although the area in the former year was just 10 acres short of that of the previous year, the 37 productive acres in 1901—there was also 1 acre unproductive—giving an average return per acre of 1,479 dozen.

The greatest increases in production were at Townsville and Maryborough, these districts providing together an additional output of 34,958 dozen, whilst Ingham and Cleveland showed decreases of 24,450 dozen and 12,728 dozen respectively, due to insects and drought.

The mango-tree is a most prolific bearer, and the fruit could be grown in any quantity. The principal obstacle to its successful production as an article of commerce consist in the difficulty of its profitable disposal. The local demand is limited, and being a soft fruit when ripe, it does not readily lend itself to transport, and even when gathered in an unripe state does not maintain its condition for long, and is, moreover, not of such good quality as when left to attain fuller maturity on the tree.

Much may yet be done with the mango in the manufacture of chutney, for which there is extensive sale everywhere, and also as a bottled fruit mangoes, sliced and preserved, can be kept good and attractive, both in appearance and for food, for one or two years.

STRAWBERRIES.

It is only in quite recent years that the cultivation of this fruit was attempted on anything like a commercial scale, and yet it has already assumed a not unimportant branch of the fruitgrowing industry. One or two enterprising orchardists, discovering how suitable for the cultivation of the strawberry were both the soil and the climate of some districts in the Southern portion of the State, and that there was, moreover, a ready and increasing demand for the fruit both in Queensland and also in the southern markets, initiated its cultivation on an extensive scale for export chiefly, and found that they received a good return. The experiences of last season with respect to this crop were not, however, too satisfactory, for although there was a slight increase in the acreage, the output was much below that for the previous year.

The following table gives particulars respecting this crop for the past two years :—

V.

Petty Sessions District.	Area.		Production.		Increase or Decrease —.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1901.	1901.
	Acres.	Acres.	Quarts.	Quarts.	Acres.	Quarts.
Brisbane	5	7	4,988	8,310	2	3,322
Bundaberg	6	6	2,687	5,650	...	2,963
Cleveland	24	25	24,358	71,656	1	47,298
Gatton ... ..	...	3	...	260	3	260
Gympie	3	4	240	140	1	— 100
Ipswich	1	2	2,200	2,000	1	— 200
Logan	1	2	350	1,090	1	740
Maroochy	73	84	361,810	194,450	11	— 167,360
South Brisbane	2	3	760	2,645	1	1,885
Townsville	1	...	700	...	— 1	— 700
Warwick	1	...	100	...	— 1	— 100
All other Districts	4	3	2,912	1,924	— 1	— 988
Total	121	139	401,105	288,125	18	— 112,980

There were 139 acres under strawberries in 1901, against 121 acres the previous year—an increase of 18 acres; but the yield from the larger area was 288,125 quarts only, against 401,105 quarts in 1900—a decrease of 112,980 quarts, the average return per acre for the two years being 3,315 quarts and 2,073 quarts for 1900 and 1901 respectively.

Maroochy and Cleveland together contributed, for 1901, 109 acres of the total area, and 266,106 quarts of the total production, or ratios to each of 78 and 92 per cent. The principal falling-off was in the district of Maroochy, where, although 11 acres were added to the area, the return was less by 167,360 quarts, the 84 acres planted in 1901 yielding 194,450 quarts, against 361,810 quarts obtained from 73 acres in the previous year, the return for 1901 being equal to 2,315 quarts per acre. This decrease was only in part replaced by the additional 47,298 quarts received at Cleveland, where 71,656 quarts were obtained from 25 acres, an average yield of 2,866 quarts per acre.

APPLES.

As this is not a tropical or even a semi-tropical fruit, it stands to reason that, speaking comparatively, only a small portion of the State is suited by its climate for its cultivation. The area of good land available within such climatic limitations is sufficiently large, however, to allow of a very extensive production of the apple and other extra-tropical fruits.

The following table supplies information respecting the cultivation of the apple during the past two years :—

W.

—	1900.	1901.	Increase, or Decrease — 1901.	1900.	1901.	Increase, or Decrease — 1901.	1901.	
	Acres.	Acres.		Bushels.	Bushels.		Productive.	Not yet Productive.
Brisbane	2	2	...	14	...	— 14	...	2
Highfields ... ..	...	13	13	...	130	130	13	...
Killarney	8	2	— 6	38	20	— 18	1	1
Stanthorpe	174	221	47	3,838	5,964	2,126	125	96
Toowoomba	12	14	2	649	400	— 249	11	3
Warwick	12	6	— 6	213	192	— 21	6	...
All other Districts	30	20	— 10	564	789	225	16	4
	238	278	40	5,316	7,495	2,179	172	106

There was an increase both in acreage and production during 1901. There were 238 acres of apple orchard in 1900 against 278 last year, or an increase of 40 acres. Of the 278 acres, 172 were productive, and from them were garnered 7,495 bushels of apples, an increase of 2,179 bushels over the yield of 5,316 bushels obtained in 1900.

The principal site of cultivation is the Stanthorpe district, where 79 per cent. of the acreage is to be found. There were 221 acres under apples in this district last year, against 174 acres the previous year, an increase of 47 acres; from the 125 acres of these which were bearing, 5,964 bushels of fruit were obtained, or an average of 48 bushels to each acre, whilst 91 productive acres yielded 3,838 bushels in 1901, or an average of 42 bushels per acre.

The areas at Killarney and Warwick were decreased by 6 acres in each district, whilst there were 13 acres of productive trees returned from Highfields, but these had evidently only just commenced to bear, as the yield was 130 bushels of fruit only.

OTHER FRUITS.

Besides the various fruits already commented upon, there were seventeen varieties specifically returned in the agricultural books, full particulars respecting which can be ascertained from Appendix Table No. XV.—“Other Crops”—of which the following were the most important :—

COCOANUTS.—669 acres 8,757 dozen in 1901, as against 504 acres 8,333 dozen in the previous year. The cultivation of these are nearly entirely confined to the islands of Torres Straits, in the district of Somerset, 7 acres only being returned from other districts.

CAPE GOOSEBERRIES.—The acreage returned under this fruit is liable to strange fluctuations, as at times considerable areas in the aggregate on the headlands of scrub farms and on the margins of burnt scrubland are covered with this fruit, frequently self-sown, and these are included in the cultivated area. From 168 acres in 1901, 88,260 quarts were obtained, against 76,710 quarts from 68 acres in 1900.

PLUMS, grown only in the Southern division of the State, returned 5,443 bushels from 94 acres, against 4,568 bushels from 88 acres in the preceding year.

PEACHES.—The area returned in 1901 was 84 acres, and the yield 7,140 bushels, whilst in 1900 from 65 acres were obtained 4,463 bushels.

PASSION-FRUIT.—As this fruit grows on a vine, and is very prolific, it is frequently cultivated in a patchy way, and no doubt a considerable number of small areas thus miss definite collection, and are returned under “Garden and Orchard.” There were 32 acres recorded for 1901, yielding 4,545 bushels, against 16 acres yielding 3,463 bushels in 1900.

LEMONS.—Although this fruit thrives well in the State, considerable quantities are still imported, although to what extent it is impossible to say, as the Customs returns do not discriminate between the various kinds of green fruit. In 1901 there were 28 acres returned as under lemons, returning 16,190 dozen. In the previous year from 2 acres less in area nearly double the yield was obtained—namely, 31,375 dozen.

CHERRIES.—20 acres for 190 bushels were recorded last year, against 12 acres for 119 bushels in 1900.

APRICOTS AND PEARS gave a return of 1,306 bushels and 381 bushels from areas of 19 and 15 acres respectively.

OTHER VEGETABLES.

There were eleven kinds of vegetables returned by name, particulars respecting which will be found in Appendix Table No. XV. Five of them were cultivated to the extent of 100 acres and upwards, namely—

CABBAGES.—Returned as occupying 672 acres in 1901 against 515 acres in 1900, the return obtained being 269,630 dozen in the former and 255,036 dozen in the latter year.

TURNIPS showed a considerable increase last year both in area and yield, for whilst in 1900 from 191 acres 1,760 tons were obtained, last year the return was 2,645 tons from 331 acres.

TOMATOES.—The 1901 season also proved satisfactory to this plant, as a larger area was planted and a greater quantity of fruit was gathered than in the previous year, the returns being—170 acres 18,950 bushels for 1900, and 260 acres 25,622 bushels for 1901.

CUCUMBERS occupied 198 acres and returned 100,887 dozen in 1901 against 160 acres for 71,799 dozen in the preceding year.

ONIONS.—It seems inexplicable why a vegetable of such extensive and general consumption is not more largely cultivated. Last year on the basis of the export values it would appear to have been worth from 11s. to 12s. per cwt., and on import value of from 8s. to 10s. per cwt. Accepting the minimum of 8s. as the value, it would appear that this crop last year returned from £20 to £22 per acre, an amount it would have been thought was sufficient to afford an ample margin for cost of marketing, risk, &c., and yet no less than 61,420 cwt., of a value of £28,059, were imported, whilst the exports were nominal, and the production was only 9,148 cwt. from 179 acres, or about one-seventh of the consumption.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.

Specifically recorded crops not elsewhere commented upon, and which would appear to be suitably described under the above heading, occupied 517 acres in 1901 as against 255 acres in the previous year, an increase of 262 acres, 238 of which consisted of land under prairie grass reaped for seed, no doubt largely used in the extension of the artificially sown pasture which took place during the year. The chief of them were

BROOM MILLET.

Although grown principally for the sake of the stem for broom making, yet the seed is also of commercial value for feeding poultry. Purchasers of the fibre, however, prefer to have it with the seed on, as unless care is taken in threshing, the stem is easily damaged and rendered inferior for broom making.

The cultivation of broom millet is confined to the Southern division of the State, and is mostly grown in very small areas, and consequently easily escapes the attention of collectors, and it is only by the exercise of much care and by repeated correspondence on the part of this office that the reasonably full collection of this item is secured.

The returns for 1901 show a considerable diminution in area and a slight reduction in produce when compared with the results for 1900, the average yield, however, being 130 lb. per acre in favour of last year; the results were 493 lb. and 623 lb. per acre in 1900 and 1901 respectively.

The greatest area under this crop, although not the greatest production, was at Toowoomba for both of the past two years, where 50 acres returned 11,200 lb. in 1900, and 30 acres 13,440 lb. in 1901, thus last year three-fifths of the area gave a better return than the larger acreage in 1900. Logan returned 27,496 lb. from 35 acres in 1900, and only 8,840 lb. from 14 acres in the following year. Laidley also fell from 17 acres 11,200 lb. in the former to 6 acres and 3,360 lb. in the latter year.

The largest producing district in 1901—namely, Dugandan—returned 18,676 lb. from 22 acres, whilst in the preceding year only returning 1 acre for 560 lb.

Full information will be found at Tables X. to XIV. in the Appendix.

The following statement shows the demand for broom millet for the past two years as measured by the consumption, information respecting which has been kindly furnished by the manufacturers, the figures discriminating between the foreign and the Queensland grown article:—

Year.	Queensland Grown.				Grown Elsewhere.				Total.
	Tons.				Tons.				Tons.
1900	37.50	...	...	10.50	...	48.00
1901	15.50	...	...	46.75	...	62.25

Thus it would appear that whilst the demand has increased by 29 per cent., the proportion in the manufacture borne by millet grown in the State has declined by 53 per cent., the ratio for each year being 78 per cent. in 1900, and 25 per cent. in 1901.

With care taken to preserve the millet from the attack of rats and mice it is an article that would store for a considerable time, consequently the quantity used in a given year would not have an exact relation to the product of that or even necessarily of the preceding year, but still the figures for the two consecutive years should approximate.

The consumption and the production of Queensland grown millet for the past two years is available and shows considerable variance.

Year.					Produced.				Consumed.
					lb.				lb.
1900	...	...	...	...	51,240	...	...	...	84,000
1901	...	...	...	...	50,476	...	...	...	34,740

These figures show that during the two years 7,000 lb. more Queensland grown millet was consumed than was returned, due perhaps to stocks at the commencement of 1900 being heavier than at the end of 1901.

The imports of broom millet for the last two years have been as follow:—

				1900.					1901.
New South Wales	...	*91,000 lb.	...	£1,541	...	*107,120 lb.	...	£1,814	

Owing to a change in the Tariff, the quantity as well as the value of a portion of the import became available. With this as a basis, the weight of the total import has been estimated.

MANGEL-WURZEL.

This root crop is still further coming into favour, the area having increased from 85 acres with 821 tons in 1900 to 113 acres with 1,041 tons last year.

The various kind of crops included under the general head "Miscellaneous," together with the acreage and yield of each, can be ascertained on reference to Appendix, Table No. XV.

HAY CROPS.

As will be seen from the following table, the area cut for hay of all kinds in 1901 was 63,055 acres, yielding 122,039 tons, against 42,497 acres, yielding 78,758 tons, in 1900. The increase for 1901 as compared with 1900 is 48 per cent. in area and 55 per cent. in yield.

The area of land mown for wheat hay is a fair index of the extent to which the crop has suffered from drought, since it would seldom be cut for hay except when looked upon as a failure for grain. Although the area is greater for the past year by 1,700 acres, yet relatively to the total area under wheat it is smaller. The average yield, too, for the past year is greater, being 1.55 tons per acre against 1.16 tons for 1900.

Oaten hay showed the marked increase of 5,715 acres in area and 16,269 tons in yield for 1901 over the previous year. The average yield for 1901 was 2.12 tons per acre against 1.75 tons per acre in 1900.

Barley shows a slight decrease for 1901 as compared with 1900, both in area and yield, the total area under this head for the past year being 310 acres, yielding 600 tons of hay, against 461 acres, yielding 681 tons, for 1900. The yield, however, per acre is better in the past year.

The cultivation of lucerne for hay has increased considerably both in area and yield, being an increase of no less than 13,334 acres in area and 21,282 tons in yield for the past as compared with the previous year.

X.

	1900.	1901.	Increase or Decrease —	1900.	1901.	Increase or Decrease —
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat	8,019	9,719	1,700	9,337	15,096	5,759
Oats	11,452	17,167	5,715	20,052	36,321	16,269
Barley	461	310	— 151	681	600	— 81
Rye	594	502	— 92	1,093	972	— 121
Lucerne	20,843	34,177	13,334	45,606	66,888	21,282
Panicum	1,095	1,165	70	1,912	2,102	190
Other Sown Grasses	33	15	— 18	77	60	— 17
	42,497	63,055	20,558	78,758	122,039	43,281

Tables showing the area and yield of each kind of hay in the several petty sessions districts of the State, grouped into divisions, will be found in the Appendix tables to this Report.

From these it will be seen that with regard to the production of hay, the Southern division of the State returns nearly 95 per cent., both of the area under this crop and also of the hay produced, in the whole State, the Central and North together returning only 5 per cent. of the total, both in area and yield.

That portion of the Southern division lying to the eastward of the coast range returns 43 per cent. in area and 58 per cent. in weight, whilst the portion lying to the westward of the coast range returns 52 per cent. in area and 37 per cent. in weight of the whole of the hay produced in the State, the remainder, 5 per cent., being returned by the Central and Northern divisions together.

Eastern Portion of Southern Division.—The district showing the largest area under hay of all kinds in this portion of the division was Gatton, where 5,331 acres produced 14,739 tons, the principal crop being lucerne, of which 3,784 acres produced 11,653 tons. There were also in this district 688 acres under oats, producing 1,511 tons of hay, besides other varieties. The largest quantity of hay was, however, produced in the district of Laidley, where 4,814 acres produced 16,280 tons of hay. The great bulk of this was lucerne, of which 4,419 acres produced 15,450 tons of hay. Harrisville, from 1,894 acres of land, produced 3,903 tons of hay, of which 926 acres were under lucerne, and produced 1,989 tons.

Western Portion, Southern Division.—In this portion of the division Allora had the largest area under hay, 9,088 acres, yielding 11,371 tons. Of this there was under lucerne 5,821 acres, yielding 5,436 tons; of wheat, 1,992 acres, yielding 2,933 tons; and of oats, 1,238 acres, yielding 2,935 tons. Toowoomba district returned 8,959 acres, producing 12,519 tons of hay, of which 5,905 acres were under lucerne, and yielded 6,831 tons of hay; 1,665 acres were under oats, and yielded 3,449 tons of hay; 1,294 acres were under wheat, and yielded 2,061 tons of hay.

Warwick district returned 7,443 acres, yielding 10,604 tons of hay, of which 5,856 acres were under lucerne, and yielded 7,333 tons. Nine hundred and seventy three acres under oats yielded 2,061 tons, and 569 acres under wheat yielded 1,150 tons.

Central Division.—Rockhampton district returned 2,565 acres, yielding 3,870 tons of hay, of which 1,819 acres were under oats, and yielded 2,688 tons; and 523 acres of lucerne yielded 837 tons. Gladstone district returned 165 acres for 323 tons of hay, of which lucerne had 88 acres, yielding 159 tons, and oats 73 acres, yielding 160 tons. Barcaldine also returned 160 acres under oats, yielding 252 tons.

Northern Division.—Herberton had the largest crop, 314 acres, yielding 847 tons of hay, of which 235 acres were under oats, and yielded 594 tons; 72 acres under lucerne yielded 250 tons. In Mackay district 141 acres yielded 371 tons of hay, of which the whole except 1 acre was under oats.

GREEN FORAGE CROPS.

The area under this heading for the past year shows a decrease in its total figures as compared with those for 1900—the totals being 39,793 acres for 1901 against 41,445 acres for 1900.

A slight increase for the past year was shown in area returned for the eastern portion of the Southern division, amounting to 1,090 acres, whilst a decrease appears in the area returned for the western portion of the division of 2,853 acres.

In the Central division a decrease appears for the past year as compared with 1900 amounting to 50 acres.

In the Northern division an increase amounting to 161 acres was shown.

In the eastern portion of the Southern division maize is grown as a green fodder crop on the largest areas, closely followed by lucerne and oats, and, in a much smaller degree, sorghum, barley, and wheat.

In the western portion of the division lucerne again is grown most largely, maize, barley, and wheat following in area in the order named.

In the Central division the cultivation of green forage crops is almost confined to the eastern portion, where maize is by far the largest, with small areas under sorghum, lucerne, and oats.

In the Northern division there were 822 acres under green forage crops, of which 334 acres were under sown grasses, 167 under maize, 157 under sugar-cane, and 145 acres under sorghum.

The principal contributing districts were:—Herberton, with 296 acres; Ayr, with 175 acres; Mackay, with 98 acres; Ingham, with 91 acres; and Cairns, with 53 acres.

The following table shows the area under green forage crops in each division of the State, the area under the eastern and western portion of each division being shown separately:—

						Acres.	Acres.
Southern, east of Main Range						21,892	
,, west ,, ,,						16,614	
							38,506
Central, east ,, ,,						459	
,, west ,, ,,						6	
							465
Northern, east ,, ,,						499	
,, west ,, ,,						323	
							822
							39,793

The increases and decreases in areas under each head were as under:—

Increases—1901.				Decreases—1901.			
Acres.				Acres.			
Rye	...	...	28	Wheat...	...	1,021	
Maize	...	...	3,764	Oats ...	...	729	
Panicum	...	...	68	Barley ...	...	2,421	
Other	...	...	369	Sugar-cane	...	569	
				Sorghum	...	88	
				Lucerne	...	1,053	

ENSILAGE.

It seems unaccountable that this method of preserving green forage for fodder is not more largely availed of. Most kinds of foliage crops will lend themselves to this method of conservation, whilst only a few are suitable for hay, and these require to be of the best quality to secure satisfactory results, as stock will frequently decline to eat inferior hay, except under the pressure of extreme hunger, whilst in the silo, crops short of the best in quality will, with care, make nutritious and appetising food.

The decrease in quantity of ensilage made in 1900 as compared with 1899, and which was referred to in the last report, was followed by a still further decline last year. There were 1,554 tons made in 1899, and 1,276 tons in 1900, or a decrease of 278 tons, whilst only 888 tons were returned in 1901, a decline on the 1900 figures of 388 tons.

The following table shows for the past two years the weight of ensilage stored in each petty sessions district of the State:—

Z.

ENSILAGE.

								1900.	1901.	Increase. 1901.	Decrease. 1901.
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Allora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	175	...	25
Bollon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Brisbane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
Caboolture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
Childers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30
Cunnamulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...
Dalby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
Gladstone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Goodna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35
Gympie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	114	86	...
Harrisville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	402	...
Ingham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Maroochy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	70	...	24
Mackay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12
Mareeba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20
Roma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	80
Redcliffe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50
Rockhampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	46	...	589
Springsure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...
Toowoomba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15
Tiaro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Warwick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	5	...
Total								1,276	888	...	388

In 1900, there were sixteen districts in which this method of conserving fodder was adopted against eleven last year. In both years there were instances in which the quantity returned was so small as not to constitute a true silo. The most important increase for 1901 is seen to have been at Harrisville, where 402 tons were thus stored, there not having been any returned from that district, in the previous year; on the other hand, the 635 tons of ensilage returned at Rockhampton in 1900 had shrunk to 46 tons last year. With the experience of the dry seasons of the past nine years, it appears strange that silos have not come into greater use.

J. HUGHES,
Registrar-General.

Statistical Office, Brisbane, 18th June, 1902.

APPENDIX.

Table No. I.

RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in the various PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS comprised in the SOUTHERN DIVISION of the State on the 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Adavale	1,606	8,889	182,543	16	Laidley	3,371	17,589	194	4,700
Allora	5,967	16,796	70,995	4,180	Logan	2,617	13,575	24	2,231
Augathella	1,520	19,037	106,803	36	Marburg	2,076	10,775	...	5,089
Beaudesert	4,154	49,030	290	4,235	Maroochy	1,734	8,148	174	1,160
Biggenden	1,499	11,540	4	651	Maryborough	5,866	20,114	280	1,948
Bollon	2,363	16,855	143,642	125	Mitchell	4,253	52,060	113,221	323
Brisbane... ..	5,942	13,672	1,157	2,963	Nanango	6,237	78,324	9,657	1,073
Bundaberg	8,362	43,888	1,528	3,678	Nerang	2,326	12,730	65	2,351
Caboolture	1,142	8,392	116	1,138	Redcliffe	2,006	12,520	...	2,590
Charleville	2,840	21,278	148,087	296	Roma	5,252	50,035	172,284	532
Childers	2,472	4,097	1,677	1,569	Rosewood	3,565	20,166	210	4,149
Cleveland	622	1,581	378	434	St. George	3,385	6,279	388,528	162
Condamine	1,841	27,780	6,366	282	South Brisbane	4,023	8,775	912	1,895
Crow's Nest	3,131	19,781	361	2,674	Southwood	846	10,697	37,917	83
Cunnamulla	2,592	16,068	520,992	217	Stanthorpe	2,537	20,997	77,528	394
Dalby	10,021	47,382	577,667	2,164	Surat	2,015	11,132	228,671	144
Diamantina (one-half)	1,266	9,489	154	27	Tambo	2,492	2,462	239,828	37
Dugandan	3,457	27,083	179	4,677	Taroom	6,177	114,926	23,699	16
Eidsvold	3,560	71,355	17,057	154	Tenningering	1,706	16,075	112	196
Esk	5,551	75,749	1,130	3,191	Texas	1,595	10,710	5,789	183
Eulo	543	2,294	42,237	41	Thargomindah	4,642	15,159	108,118	77
Gatton	5,490	28,668	773	6,378	Tiaro	4,643	42,319	444	1,635
Gayndah	5,468	132,073	896	358	Toowoomba	12,784	44,204	683,526	7,908
Gin Gin	3,299	36,473	588	1,038	Warwick	8,892	39,621	194,726	4,360
Goodna	694	3,041	59	355	Windorah (one-half)	1,491	8,873	91,705	20
Goondiwindi	3,125	21,298	301,985	189	Woodford	2,564	25,263	210	973
Gympie	6,505	50,223	2,002	2,249	Yeulba	1,329	7,845	639	171
Harrisville	2,720	21,474	2,220	3,369					
Highfields	2,521	8,276	1,842	2,520	Total for 1901 ...	211,068	1,543,804	4,686,349	97,745
Hungerford	657	951	81,316	9	Total for 1900 ...	208,471	1,604,910	4,879,206	97,238
Inglewood	2,354	19,626	91,579	357					
Ipswich	5,213	23,301	415	2,953	Increase in 1901 ...	2,597	...	...	507
Killarney	2,147	4,991	850	819	Decrease in 1901 ...	...	61,106	192,857	...

Table No. II.

RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in the various PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS comprised in the CENTRAL DIVISION of the State on 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Alpha	4,074	49,242	4,969	400	Mount Morgan ...	3,529	9,631	1,935	275
Aramac	1,660	3,540	91,454	39	Muttaborra	3,322	10,303	566,700	42
Banana	3,967	74,962	10,688	13	Rockhampton	21,759	145,270	23,663	3,883
Barcaldine	3,370	1,708	449,345	341	St. Lawrence	6,092	89,890	953	271
Blackall	3,860	3,446	450,350	175	Springsure	7,339	109,923	188,812	299
Clermont	9,849	87,414	178,028	543	Windorah (one-half)	1,492	8,873	91,705	20
Diamantina (one-half)	1,266	9,489	154	27					
Emerald	2,257	19,162	3,106	236	Total for 1901 ...	102,993	766,735	3,305,087	8,612
Gladstone	9,315	81,498	8,223	620	Total for 1900 ...	105,761	925,890	3,436,720	9,420
Isisford	2,518	3,496	306,051	14					
Longreach	7,508	7,920	919,790	222	Increase for 1901...	...	...	...	...
Mackay (Nebo collec- tions, say 6/11ths)	9,816	50,968	9,161	1,192	Decrease for 1901...	2,768	159,155	131,633	808

Table No. III.

RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, in the various PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS comprised in the NORTHERN DIVISION of the State on 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Petty Sessions Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Ayr	4,222	22,256	149	1,108	Mourilyan	1,031	966	3	262
Boulia	6,374	55,245	110,309	7	Norman	6,940	233,701	37,512	237
Bowen	11,955	109,695	4,415	577	Palmer	2,979	15,753	...	98
Burke	7,160	141,379	602	162	Ravenswood	2,509	10,053	30	401
Cairns	1,929	3,253	111	1,175	Somerset	186	1,011	...	106
Camooweal	2,068	32,887	13,000	17	Thornborough	3,123	34,228	...	289
Cape River	5,662	69,665	106	307	Townsville	6,775	19,087	90	2,544
Cardwell	1,211	7,495	...	519	Winton	7,414	28,873	761,004	187
Charters Towers	15,531	98,333	1,958	1,948	Total for 1901	148,058	1,462,168	2,039,535	15,284
Cloncurry	9,087	147,034	242,484	124	Total for 1900	142,556	1,547,391	2,023,259	15,529
Cook	3,890	28,877	...	256	Increase in 1901	5,502	...	16,276	...
Croydon	2,874	33,485	...	442	Decrease in 1901 ... ..	...	85,223	...	245
Douglas	813	670	...	337	Total State, 1901... ..	462,119	3,772,707	10,030,971	121,641
Etheridge	7,024	76,688	...	167	Total State, 1900... ..	456,788	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187
Herberton	7,664	42,152	82	945	Increase in 1901	5,331	...	...	...
Hughenden	13,623	180,011	859,892	578	Decrease in 1901 ... ..	...	305,484	308,214	546
Ingham	6,091	24,192	141	1,361					
Mackay (less Nebo col- lections, say 5/11ths)	8,179	42,474	7,634	994					
Mareeba	1,744	2,705	13	136					

Table No. IV.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CATTLE and SHEEP in the various PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS comprised in the SOUTHERN DIVISION of the State for the Years 1900 and 1901, together with the INCREASE or DECREASE in the latter Year.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Cattle.				Sheep.			
	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Adavale	9,809	8,889	...	920	212,995	182,543	...	30,452
Allora	15,689	16,796	1,107	...	78,963	70,995	...	7,968
Angathella	19,715	19,037	...	678	53,433	106,803	53,370	...
Beaudesert	46,119	49,030	2,911	...	273	290	17	...
Biggenden	13,674	11,540	...	2,134	6	4	...	2
Bollon	18,082	16,855	...	1,227	174,740	143,642	...	31,098
Brisbane	15,380	13,672	...	1,708	1,548	1,157	...	391
Bundaberg	42,193	43,888	1,695	...	2,826	1,528	...	1,298
Caboolture	7,949	8,392	443	...	44	116	72	...
Charleville	18,127	21,278	3,151	...	135,241	148,087	12,846	...
Childers	4,671	4,097	...	574	1,928	1,677	...	251
Cleveland	1,839	1,581	...	258	130	378	248	...
Condamine	26,030	27,780	1,750	...	11,849	6,366	...	5,483
Crow's Nest	18,582	19,781	1,199	...	547	361	...	186
Cunnamulla	17,002	16,068	...	934	386,829	520,992	134,163	...
Dalby	38,259	47,382	9,123	...	655,845	577,667	...	78,178
Diamantina (one-half)	13,908	9,489	...	4,419	63	154	91	...
Dugandan	27,328	27,083	...	245	115	179	64	...
Eidsvold	79,595	71,355	...	8,240	17,384	17,057	...	327
Esk	71,439	75,749	4,310	...	946	1,130	184	...
Eulo	2,939	2,294	...	645	59,229	42,237	...	16,992
Gatton	26,211	28,668	2,457	...	422	773	351	...
Gayndah	124,422	132,073	7,651	...	1,111	896	...	215
Gin Gin	37,505	36,473	...	1,032	540	588	48	...
Goodna	2,947	3,041	94	...	...	59	59	...
Goondiwindi	18,962	21,298	2,336	...	342,128	301,985	...	40,143
Gympie	51,191	50,223	...	968	1,978	2,002	24	...
Harrisville	20,768	21,474	706	...	409	2,220	1,811	...
Highfields	6,948	8,276	1,328	...	662	1,842	1,180	...
Hungerford	971	951	...	20	129,492	81,316	...	48,176
Inglewood	18,775	19,626	851	...	95,258	91,579	...	7,679
Ipswich	22,795	23,301	506	...	661	415	...	246
Killarney	5,620	4,991	...	629	7,450	850	...	6,600
Laidley	15,913	17,589	1,676	...	599	194	...	405
Logan	12,011	13,575	1,564	...	44	24	...	20
Marburg	9,713	10,775	1,062	...	14	...	...	14
Maroochy	8,289	8,148	...	141	118	174	56	...
Maryborough	24,284	20,114	...	4,170	313	280	...	33
Mitchell	69,489	52,060	...	17,429	112,756	113,221	465	...
Nanango	83,997	78,324	...	5,673	6,736	9,657	2,921	...
Nerang	11,880	12,730	850	...	109	65	...	44
Redcliffe	11,846	12,520	674	...	...	...	...	...
Roma	62,308	50,035	...	12,273	143,999	172,284	28,285	...
Rosewood	21,102	20,166	...	936	384	210	...	174
St. George	7,105	6,279	...	826	504,280	388,528	...	115,752
South Brisbane	9,205	8,775	...	430	1,007	912	...	95
Southwood	5,135	10,697	5,562	...	23,836	37,917	14,081	...
Stanthorpe	18,765	20,997	2,232	...	79,747	77,528	...	2,219
Surat	14,544	11,132	...	3,412	275,591	228,671	...	46,920
Tambo	15,339	2,462	...	12,877	235,189	239,828	4,639	...
Taroom	124,866	114,926	...	9,940	39,576	23,699	...	15,877
Tenningering	22,120	16,075	...	6,045	67	112	45	...
Texas	11,137	10,710	...	427	4,349	5,789	1,440	...
Thargomindah	31,896	15,159	...	16,737	139,210	108,118	...	31,092
Tiaro	43,699	42,319	...	1,380	389	444	55	...
Toowoomba	43,777	41,204	...	427	676,897	683,526	6,629	...
Warwick	37,484	39,621	2,137	...	201,781	194,726	...	7,055
Windorah (one-half)	12,815	8,873	...	3,942	52,660	91,705	39,045	...
Woodford	23,634	25,263	1,629	...	166	210	44	...
Yeulba	7,113	7,845	732	...	344	639	295	...
Totals	1,604,910	1,543,804	...	61,106	4,879,206	4,686,349	...	192,857

Table No. V.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CATTLE and SHEEP in the various PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS comprised in the CENTRAL DIVISION of the State for the Years 1900 and 1901, together with the INCREASE or DECREASE in the latter Year.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Cattle.				Sheep.			
	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alpha	70,114	49,242	...	20,872	26,442	4,969	...	21,473
Aramac	6,366	3,540	...	2,826	124,306	91,454	...	32,852
Banana	89,521	74,962	...	14,559	22,840	10,688	...	12,152
Barcaldine	2,652	1,708	...	944	401,328	449,345	48,017	...
Blackall	2,841	3,446	605	...	373,068	450,350	77,282	...
Clermont	107,473	87,414	...	20,059	602,410	178,028	...	424,382
Diamantina (one-half)	13,908	9,489	...	4,419	63	154	91	...
Emerald	35,600	19,162	...	16,438	3,270	3,106	...	164
Gladstone	80,928	81,498	570	...	21,616	8,223	...	13,393
Isisford	7,349	3,496	...	3,853	146,614	306,051	159,437	...
Longreach	9,953	7,920	...	2,033	412,599	919,790	507,191	...
Mackay (Nebo collections, say six-elevenths)	55,878	50,968	...	4,910	18,957	9,161	...	9,796
Mount Morgan	9,876	9,631	...	245	209	1,935	1,726	...
Muttaburra	16,978	10,303	...	6,675	796,962	566,700	...	230,262
Rockhampton	168,371	145,270	...	23,101	59,384	23,663	...	35,721
St. Lawrence	108,979	89,890	...	19,089	22,593	953	...	21,640
Springsure	126,287	109,923	...	16,364	351,399	188,812	...	162,587
Windorah (one-half)	12,816	8,873	...	3,943	52,660	91,705	39,045	...
Totals	925,890	766,735	...	159,155	3,436,720	3,305,087	...	131,633

Table No. VI.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CATTLE and SHEEP in the various PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS comprising the NORTHERN DIVISION of the State for the Years 1900 and 1901, together with the INCREASE or DECREASE in the latter Year.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Cattle.				Sheep.			
	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ayr	22,080	22,256	176	...	1,678	149	...	1,529
Boulia	79,790	55,245	...	24,545	48,373	110,309	61,936	...
Bowen	95,892	109,695	13,803	...	3,964	4,415	451	...
Burke	139,702	141,379	1,677	...	380	602	222	...
Cairns	3,081	3,253	172	...	60	111	51	...
Camooweal	44,989	32,887	...	12,102	33,001	13,000	...	20,001
Cape River	67,848	69,665	1,817	...	24,144	106	...	24,038
Cardwell	6,967	7,495	528	...	...	...	...	...
Charters Towers	101,901	98,333	...	3,568	30,828	1,958	...	28,870
Cloncurry	172,292	147,034	...	25,258	270,093	242,484	...	27,609
Cook	27,550	28,877	1,327	...	...	...	...	...
Croydon	33,971	33,485	...	486	2	...	...	2
Douglas	846	670	...	176	...	...	...	...
Etheridge	78,243	76,688	...	1,555	...	...	...	...
Herberton	47,502	42,152	...	5,350	78	82	4	...
Hughenden	194,255	180,011	...	14,244	1,109,882	859,892	...	249,990
Ingham	19,291	24,192	4,901	...	205	141	...	64
Mackay (less Nebo collections, say five-elevenths)	46,565	42,474	...	4,091	15,797	7,634	...	8,163
Mareeba	2,334	2,705	371	...	32	13	...	19
Mourilyan	849	966	117	...	...	3	3	...
Norman	237,903	233,701	...	4,202	34,699	37,512	2,813	...
Palmer	12,965	15,753	2,788	...	...	...	...	...
Ravenswood	14,251	10,053	...	4,198	69	30	...	39
Somerset	784	1,011	227	...	...	...	...	...
Thornborough	32,314	34,228	1,914	...	...	...	...	...
Townsville	18,160	19,087	927	...	92	90	...	2
Winton	45,066	28,873	...	16,193	449,882	761,004	311,122	...
Totals	1,547,391	1,462,168	...	85,223	2,023,259	2,039,535	16,276	...

Table No. VII.

RETURN of LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED for PRESERVATION as FOOD, or FREEZING or for TALLOW, in QUEENSLAND, during the YEARS 1892-1901, with the Quantity of MEAT, TALLOW, LARD, &c., produced.

[illegible]

* In 1893 and subsequent years, the pigs killed by farmers for conversion into bacon or pork are included.

§ Exclusive of pork (fresh and salt), made by farmers, in addition to their bacon.

d. Includes 1,192,152 lb. salted.

a. Includes 182,586 lb. salted.

e. Includes 1,153,285 lb. salted.

† Includes 682,955 lb. salted.

b. Includes 106,499 lb. salted.

f. Includes 173,716 lb. salted.

‡ Includes 326,232 lb. salted.

c. Includes 1,972,000 lb. salted.

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED—BY-PRODUCTS.

Table No. VIII.

OTHER PRODUCTS of MEAT PRESERVING, &C., ESTABLISHMENTS in QUEENSLAND—RETURN for SEVEN YEARS.

Year.			No.	Manure.		Edible Fats.		Hides.		Skins.		Bones.		Horns and Hoofs.	Hair.		Oils, &c.		Other.*	Total Value.
				Tons	£	lb.	£	Number.	£	Number.	£	Tons	£	£	lb.	£	Gallons.	£		£
1895	...	...	36	4,505	11,124	560,219	6,599	280,781	161,795	1,170,559	160,545	1,332	5,001	3,905	59,434	1,979	28,454	2,661	...	353,609
1896	...	...	35	7,321	13,627	597,000	1,950	239,305	141,559	770,482	119,370	683	2,808	2,288	39,220	1,238	23,782	2,350	...	285,190
1897	...	...	38	10,738	24,654	673,385	8,455	259,160	161,979	928,330	125,043	954	3,696	3,307	76,539	1,848	18,478	1,819	...	330,801
1898	...	...	46	15,072	36,133	1,083,523	14,189	325,933	227,175	275,824	39,736	991	4,685	5,615	72,358	1,871	27,678	2,899	...	332,303
1899	...	...	47	17,347	56,446	985,121	13,163	395,929	337,931	524,215	97,016	1,265	6,363	10,819	92,487	2,359	26,000	2,831	...	526,928
1900	...	...	27	9,519	31,518	1,362,786	19,792	265,051	235,239	191,445	28,850	655	3,739	12,900	39,089	2,001	17,590	2,022	9,073	345,134
1901	...	...	18	4,937	21,999	1,382,080	21,244	182,708	180,673	187,126	14,847	522	2,873	5,321	34,670	1,820	16,916	2,218	8,668	259,663

* Not compiled prior to 1900.

Table No. IX.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, &C., SLAUGHTERED (under the supervision of Inspectors of Slaughter-Houses only) for CONSUMPTION for FOOD in EACH of the DIVISIONS of QUEENSLAND, together with the AVERAGE DEAD WEIGHT of each ANIMAL and the ESTIMATED QUANTITY CONSUMED PER CAPITA, for 1901.

DIVISION.						*POPULATION. Estimated for the Year.	NUMBER SLAUGHTERED.					AVERAGE DEAD WEIGHT.					LB. CONSUMED PER CAPITA.					
							Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Lamb.	Pork.	Total.
Southern	...	...	...	...	...	303,484	88,641	291,946	14,414	9,398	20,240	Lb. 617	Lb. 47	Lb. 56	Lb. 32	Lb. 97	180	45	3	1	6	235
Central	...	...	...	...	...	48,806	20,761	46,307	758	801	5,629	552	42	110	29	54	235	40	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	283
Northern	...	...	...	...	...	106,590	52,078	72,847	1,038	1,292	9,687	595	43	117	30	83	291	30	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	330
Total	...	...	...	...	...	458,880	161,480	411,100	16,210	11,491	35,556	602	46	62	32	86	212	41	2	1	7	263

* The figures quoted in this column refer to the estimated number of consumers returned by inspectors of slaughter-houses.

Table No. X.

Return showing the TOTAL EXTENT of LAND under CULTIVATION, and the AREA under each DESCRIPTION of CROP, in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the STATE of QUEENSLAND, during the Year 1901.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Total Extent of Land under permanent Pasture with Artificially Sown Grasses.	Total Extent of Land under Cultivation.	Land in Fallow and Totally Unproductive.	Total Extent of Land under Crop.	GRAIN CROPS.							POTATOES.						COFFEE.		Hay (All Kinds).	Green Fodder.	VINES.		Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.		
					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.	Pumpkins.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Arrowroot.	Tobacco.	Bearing.			Not yet Bearing.	Bearing.						Not yet Bearing.	
							Malting.	Other.																						
SOUTHERN.																														
<i>East of Main Range.</i>																														
Beaudesert	28	5,575	431	5,144	1	...	...	1	3,096	...	...	195	40	362	...	...	1	...	1	...	743	617	1	2	...	...	8	5	68
Biggenden	7	2,043	215	1,828	22	...	...	1	1,302	...	...	59	13	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	70	6	2	...	...	11	8	40
Brisbane ... ..	...	5,565	22	5,543	...	...	...	...	626	...	...	431	221	260	...	...	1	...	...	1	1,189	1,291	139	23	172	446	51	430	262
Bundaberg	95	30,438	2,953	27,485	...	...	...	1	4,193	...	...	81	114	172	...	21,008	...	...	...	...	1,032	461	21	2	7	6	24	24	339
Caboolture ... ..	...	1,354	31	1,323	1	...	...	...	704	...	...	142	63	32	...	...	1	...	...	...	64	197	5	1	...	13	50	24	26
Childers	35	17,597	393	17,204	...	...	...	...	1,834	...	...	30	64	106	...	14,388	...	...	...	...	364	311	3	...	1	6	17	9	71
Cleveland	2	500	10	490	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	13	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	59	14	4	50	70	55	106	43
Crow's Nest (part of) ...	13	5,074	277	4,797	276	7	49	9	2,877	3	...	471	...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	435	3	1	...	...	8	18	30
Dugandan ... ..	...	11,021	1	11,020	13	...	...	1	7,480	...	...	187	8	963	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	1,703	13	2	12	1	3	28	61
Eidsvold ... ..	...	513	22	491	...	...	...	...	266	...	...	15	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	40
Esk	680	4,504	236	4,268	...	10	...	...	2,376	...	...	133	75	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	768	10	...	...	...	16	64	25
Gatton	1,456	20,499	822	19,677	116	2	6	2	7,384	25	...	1,657	119	2,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,331	2,374	97	5	...	3	186	70	54
Gayndah ... ..	...	537	76	461	9	...	...	...	174	2	...	41	12	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	147	36	2	...	...	1	9	5	6
Gin Gin ... ..	...	6,883	443	6,540	10	...	...	...	1,817	...	...	113	71	109	...	3,950	...	...	...	...	223	184	3	3	...	...	10	...	47
Goodna ... ..	...	817	...	817	...	...	...	...	345	...	...	28	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	259	6	...	...	...	8	5	2
Gympie	160	4,263	265	3,998	2	...	...	...	1,420	...	...	242	31	188	...	69	...	...	1	...	1,175	479	31	16	1	1	87	48	207
Harrisville	2	8,985	52	8,933	9	...	105	1	4,320	3	...	77	35	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,894	1,824	15	...	...	...	4	8	67
Ipswich	23	4,516	155	4,361	...	...	...	...	1,414	...	...	230	31	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,289	1,074	14	4	1	1	12	59	15
Laidley	6	16,123	...	16,123	1	1	8	10	8,086	19	...	394	116	993	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,814	1,601	22	2	...	...	10	24	22
Logan ... ..	...	5,911	17	5,894	...	...	...	...	1,999	...	29	501	232	80	...	1,192	100	...	...	...	300	427	51	8	393	130	137	174	141
Marburg	1	10,461	...	10,461	...	...	...	1	5,336	...	...	161	122	1,529	...	385	...	...	...	...	570	2,054	41	1	6	2	19	230	4
Maroochy	1,174	4,105	4	4,101	...	1	...	...	774	7	...	75	58	44	...	1,059	10	...	23	23	107	271	10	4	593	61	674	198	109
Maryborough ... ..	...	3,812	76	3,736	...	...	...	...	598	...	...	150	152	50	...	799	...	...	5	...	729	388	62	7	150	49	364	84	149
Nanango	229	5,707	1,156	4,551	699	24	1	6	1,994	1	...	85	5	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	579	11	3	...	...	2	19	78
Nerang	70	4,579	88	4,491	2	...	...	...	2,217	...	...	313	44	69	...	767	255	...	...	...	352	264	17	3	1	...	143	26	18
Redcliffe	20	5,918	9	5,909	...	...	...	...	2,653	...	...	487	87	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	1,104	12	4	138	16	70	95	4
Rosewood ... ..	...	7,347	...	7,347	...	...	...	...	3,408	...	...	114	62	450	...	4	...	...	...	...	1,094	2,083	36	3	...	...	...	87	6
South Brisbane ... ..	...	2,469	55	2,414	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	146	97	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,032	569	108	16	...	15	36	46	158
Taroom ... ..	...	117	16	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	20	1	1	...	...	3	1	2
Tenningering ... ..	...	82	...	82	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	3	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	2	...	...	...	2	...	4
Tiaro	10	5,050	150	4,900	1	...	...	...	1,476	...	...	336	7	116	...	1,645	1	...	...	...	886	289	10	...	4	7	52	12	58
Woodford ... ..	...	767	3	764	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	50	17	110	...	...	14	...	...	...	90	76	21	...	1	...	5	24	23
Total East	4,011	203,232	7,978	195,254	1,162	45	169	33	70,712	60	29	6,970	1,936	10,233	...	45,266	384	...	30	24	26,867	21,892	779	117	1,532	828	2,076	1,931	2,179	
<i>West of Main Range.</i>																														
Adavale	4	...	4	2	1	1
Allora	3,775	46,035	4,052	41,983	22,131	268	1,358	711	5,088	27	...	63	...	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,088	2,469	18	2	...	...	...	16	153
Augathella	5	...	5	5
Polton ... ..	...	125	90	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Charleville ... ..	...	54	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	8	3	3	...	...	...	1	11
Condamine	29	162	...	162	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
Crow's Nest (part of) ...	142	3,272	248	3,024	366	16	86	3	1,821	...	...	303	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	203	5	...	...	...	1	10	19
Cunnamulla	10	275	...	275	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dalby	882	11,836	304	11,532	7,518	3	438	172	829	...	...	58	1	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,262	1,061	14	5	...	...	...	4	71
Diamantina (part of)
Eulo
Goondiwindi ... ..	...	684	...	684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	35	9	...	...	...	2	...	14
Highfields	335	13,386	101	13,285	3,378	110	664	130	5,698	18	...	597	...	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,261	890	30	3	...	...	28	50	39
Hungerford ... ..	...	206	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inglewood ... ..	...	1,277	65	1,212	512	...	4	...	57	...	...	13	...	47	...	...	...	72	...	...	335	69	1	...	...	...	1	75	26
Killarney	936	13,619	217	13,602	4,430	80	436	76	5,285	...	...	175	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	2,153	4	...	...	...	...	34	70

Table No. X.—continued.

RETURN showing the TOTAL EXTENT of LAND under CULTIVATION, and the AREA under each DESCRIPTION of CROP, in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the STATE of QUEENSLAND, during the Year 1901—continued.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Total Extent of Land under permanent Pasture with Artificially Sown Grasses.	Total Extent of Land under Cultivation.	Land in Fallow and Totally Unproductive.	Total Extent of Land under Crop.	GRAIN CROPS.							POTATOES.				COFFEE.				VINES.				Pineapples.	Oranges.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.				
					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.	Pumpkins.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Arrowroot.	Tobacco.	Bearing.	Not yet Bearing.	Hay (All Kinds).	Green Fodder.	Bearing.					Not yet Bearing.	Bananas.		
							Malting.	Other.																							
SOUTHERN.																															
West of Main Range—continued.																															
Mitchell ...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Roma	2,642	...	2,642	2,318	7	20	262	12	16	2	5	
St. George ...	...	11,785	1,074	10,711	8,798	...	...	2	170	...	...	16	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	875	180	450	100	...	...	...	20	13	51
Southwood ...	...	444	10	434	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	345	12	5	1	...	...	...	4	...	27
Stanthorpe ...	...	20	...	20	...	8	...	...	87	2	...	66	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curat ...	...	1,217	113	1,104	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	46	19	7	...	...	...	...	415	95
Tarat ...	...	221	...	221	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tambo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas ...	150	1,280	28	1,252	217	...	1	14	55	...	...	1	...	38	...	...	692	...	218	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thargomindah ...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Toowoomba ...	16,958	48,093	2,282	45,811	18,609	766	2,440	1,684	5,030	113	...	349	2	982	...	...	...	...	...	8,959	6,209	122	13	...	...	...	37	158	338
Warwick ...	6,390	42,322	1,322	41,000	14,762	190	1,219	2,129	10,069	17	...	608	...	702	...	...	...	...	...	7,443	3,217	52	1	...	...	...	2	359	230
Windorah (part of) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeulba ...	...	3,297	195	3,102	2,685	2	...	...	19	...	...	10	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	325	25	9	9	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total West ...	29,607	202,473	10,101	192,372	85,948	1,443	6,646	4,921	34,223	177	...	2,283	5	3,515	...	...	764	...	...	32,500	16,614	769	150	...	...	96	1,139	1,179	
Total S. Division ...	33,618	405,705	18,079	387,626	87,110	1,488	6,815	4,954	104,935	237	29	9,253	1,941	13,748	...	45,266	384	764	30	24	59,367	38,506	1,548	267	1,532	828	2,172	3,070	3,358		
CENTRAL.																															
East of Main Range.																															
Banana	37	14	23	4	4	15	
Clermont ...	...	328	95	233	35	...	...	...	6	...	...	8	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	83	27	4	...	...	...	...	6	5	44
Emerald ...	...	253	68	185	75	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	26	12	6	...	...	...	16	7	23	
Gladstone ...	...	769	50	719	...	...	...	...	363	...	...	71	10	24	...	...	...	...	...	165	15	10	...	1	5	18	8	29	
Mackay (Nebo collection) ...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Mount Morgan ...	...	249	106	143	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	4	1	...	4	4	13	68	
Rockhampton ...	56	5,617	582	5,035	2	40	3	3	455	9	...	124	95	137	...	851	...	...	3	17	2,565	279	62	20	12	34	120	107	
St. Lawrence ...	...	160	...	160	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	12	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	24	2	...	...	...	...	1	14
Springsure ...	6	507	276	231	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	91	94	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	10
Total East ...	62	7,924	1,191	6,733	120	40	3	3	930	9	...	228	126	193	...	851	...	...	4	17	2,966	459	91	29	13	43	166	142	300
West of Main Range.																															
Alpha ...	...	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aramac ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barcaldine ...	220	246	41	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	160	2	7	...	...	...	...	9	7	12
Blackall ...	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Diamantina (part of) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isisford ...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Longreach ...	1	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttaburra ...	...	54	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	25	
Windorah (part of) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total West ...	221	387	43	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	177	6	10	...	...	...	...	13	8	99
Total C. Division ...	283	8,311	1,234	7,077	120	40	3	3	930	9	...	241	133	204	...	851	...	...	4	17	3,143	465	101	29	13	43	179	150	399

Table No. X.—continued.

RETURN showing the TOTAL EXTENT of LAND under CULTIVATION, and the AREA under each DESCRIPTION of CROP, in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the STATE of QUEENSLAND, during the Year 1901—continued.

Petty Sessions Districts.	Total Extent of Land under permanent Pasture with Artificially Sown Grasses.	Total Extent of Land under Cultivation.	Land in Fallow and Totally Unproductive.	Total Extent of Land under Crop.	GRAIN CROPS.							POTATOES.		Pumpkins.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Arrowroot.	COFFEE.		Hay (All Kinds).	Green Fodder.	VINES.		Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.		
					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.					Bearing.	Not yet Bearing.			Bearing.	Not yet Bearing.							
							Malting.	Other.																						
NORTHERN.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
East of Coast Range.																														
Ayr ... ..	...	8,728	777	7,951	...	...	...	...	1,285	...	...	24	112	73	...	6,242	4	...	...	...	175	...	...	4	...	2	11	19	
Bowen ... ..	...	3,737	528	3,209	...	...	...	...	522	...	...	40	40	37	...	2,275	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	6	...	162	61	31	
Cairns	220	14,594	603	13,991	...	6	...	...	2,554	...	114	21	91	18	...	9,217	...	...	187	46	1	53	...	...	1,480	91	61	16	35
Cardwell ... ..	...	560	100	460	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	3	136	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	32	1	131	11	3	
Cook ... ..	...	471	7	464	...	...	...	...	210	...	11	22	43	14	...	...	...	...	19	4	4	...	...	37	11	50	31	8	
Douglas ... ..	...	5,027	30	4,997	...	...	...	...	334	...	35	4	54	1	...	4,401	...	4	23	5	3	12	...	...	5	4	96	9	7
Ingham	20	14,295	1,396	12,899	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	8	158	...	...	12,224	...	...	...	2	91	...	...	...	...	3	16	78	
Mackay (less Nebo collection)	...	26,223	640	25,583	...	1	...	...	483	...	16	81	216	17	...	24,284	1	...	31	29	141	98	7	...	23	7	16	39	93
Mareeba	44	405	43	362	...	...	...	...	204	...	...	15	17	12	...	...	...	...	43	12	8	22	...	...	4	1	8	5	11
Mourilyan	4	10,727	281	10,446	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	115	12	...	7,271	10	...	32	34	3	14	...	...	2,484	11	43	16	16
Somerset ... ..	...	1,012	2	1,010	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	97	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	126	...	...	...	749	4
Townsville ... ..	...	522	...	522	2	...	...	...	34	...	...	133	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	4	...	5	5	21	84	59
Total East	288	86,301	4,407	81,894	2	7	...	...	6,475	...	176	351	1,129	302	...	65,914	15	4	335	130	201	499	11	...	4,206	132	593	1,048	364
West of Coast Range.																														
Boulia	5	...	5	4	5	4	1	...	1	...	3	5
Burke	37	...	37	1	2	18
Camooweal ... ..	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cape River ... ..	...	116	13	103	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	3	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	12	...	59
Charters Towers	...	98	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	28	2	57
Cloneuray ... ..	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20
Croydon ... ..	...	200	11	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	...	...	6	6	17	9	9
Etheridge ... ..	...	626	31	595	...	...	...	...	468	...	...	10	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	7	71
Herberton	490	5,204	59	5,145	...	...	...	...	3,875	...	...	59	73	123	...	...	...	...	1	6	314	296	9	1	2	...	39	26	321
Hughenden ... ..	...	100	23	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	14	...	22
Norman ... ..	...	95	...	95	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	3	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	27
Palmer ... ..	...	147	...	147	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	4	6	10	17
Ravenswood ... ..	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	29
Thornborough ... ..	...	247	...	247	...	...	...	...	178	...	...	8	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	2	2	5	8	...
Winton ... ..	...	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	22
Total West	490	7,000	137	6,863	...	...	...	...	4,643	...	...	103	187	194	...	...	...	...	1	6	344	323	31	3	21	17	139	76	775
Total N. Division ...	778	93,301	4,544	88,757	2	7	...	...	11,118	...	176	454	1,316	496	...	65,914	15	4	336	136	545	822	42	3	4,227	149	732	1,124	1,139
Grand Total 1901 ...	34,679	507,317	23,857	483,460	87,232	1,535	6,818	4,957	116,983	246	205	9,948	3,390	14,448	...	112,031	399	768	370	177	63,055	39,793	1,691	299	5,772	1,020	3,083	4,344	4,896	
„ 1900 ...	24,898	480,372	22,975	457,397	79,304	385	6,302	1,231	127,974	151	271	11,060	3,614	14,232	...	108,535	401	665	283	254	42,497	41,445	1,734	285	6,215	939	2,882	3,151	3,587	
Increase in 1901 ...	9,781	26,945	882	26,063	7,928	1,150	516	3,726	...	95	...	...	...	216	...	3,496	...	103	87	...	20,558	...	...	14	...	81	201	1,193	1,309
Decrease in 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,991	...	66	1,112	224	...	...	...	2	...	...	77	...	1,652	43	...	443	...	...	...	...

Table No. XI.

RETURN showing the GROSS PRODUCE of PRINCIPAL CROPS Raised in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the STATE of QUEENSLAND during the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																				
	GRAIN CROPS.							POTATOES.		Pumpkins.	Cotton.	SUGAR-CANE.		Arrowroot.	Tobacco (Cured Leaf).	Coffee.	Hay (All Kinds).	VINES.	Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.			Sugar- Cane Crushed.	Sugar- Cane Crushed.					Grapes Gathered.			
			Malting.	Other.																	
SOUTHERN. East of Main Range.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons.	Lb.	Bunches.	Dozens.	Dozens.
Beaudesert ...	36	...	...	30	86,282	...	...	505	314	2,536	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,945	1,600	...	...	9,800
Biggenden ...	67	...	...	20	21,790	...	...	154	47	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	13,110	500	...	1,550
Brisbane ...	...	...	...	...	19,372	...	...	1,186	1,201	1,006	...	...	...	2	...	...	2,557	417,335	47,730	169,320	35,106
Bundaberg ...	...	...	...	15	104,401	...	...	199	522	391	...	15,320	162,979	...	...	...	2,549	52,880	5,000	1,485	3,383
Caboolture ...	15	...	...	...	15,655	...	...	405	322	140	...	...	...	1	...	...	136	5,060	...	2,370	9,120
Childers ...	...	...	...	...	52,036	...	...	80	319	238	...	11,340	174,841	...	...	...	987	8,620	1,400	3,220	7,025
Cleveland ...	...	...	...	...	367	...	...	25	94	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	30,450	10,431	33,741	32,346
Crow's Nest (part of) ...	5,553	209	880	252	39,120	57	...	732	...	2,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	7,168	...	...	1,500
Dugandan ...	280	...	...	25	191,056	...	...	450	13	4,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,269	890	1,040	20	1,500
Eidsvold ...	...	...	...	...	1,429	...	...	30	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	2,720	...	...	...
Esk ...	...	63	...	...	59,969	...	...	369	308	2,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	846	10,020	...	...	14,670
Gatton ...	1,720	30	72	54	177,963	466	...	4,502	611	12,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,739	274,102	...	2,800	125,267
Gayndah ...	172	...	...	...	2,601	40	...	97	85	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	357	4,530	...	50	14,900
Gin Gin ...	124	...	...	...	45,461	...	...	257	440	423	...	1,470	12,158	...	...	...	612	5,588	...	...	8,986
Goodna ...	...	...	...	...	5,503	...	...	66	14	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	12,000	...	...	1,000
Gympie ...	36	...	...	...	36,180	...	...	636	134	931	...	31	384	...	...	380	2,998	27,680	600	220	40,416
Harrisville ...	85	...	1,747	29	116,778	66	...	178	114	2,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,903	32,024	...	...	8,300
Ipswich ...	...	...	...	...	39,680	...	...	681	132	742	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,420	23,000	60	50	5,360
Laidley ...	20	3	160	148	174,742	262	...	1,036	497	3,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,280	100,831	...	...	5,370
Logan ...	...	...	...	...	51,431	...	699	1,085	1,335	349	...	781	14,555	923	...	...	805	128,222	126,829	42,174	101,592
Marburg ...	...	...	...	8	135,083	...	...	365	441	3,327	...	324	3,877	...	...	...	1,740	129,640	992	710	30,064
Maroochy ...	...	3	...	...	26,781	350	...	175	336	366	...	620	9,046	109	...	10,980	271	21,980	143,397	20,654	229,053
Maryborough ...	...	...	...	...	15,143	...	...	252	642	156	...	635	10,678	...	...	2,000	1,946	100,898	58,765	22,148	224,706
Nanango ...	15,540	566	8	64	18,975	24	...	158	23	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408	16,050	...	...	2,190
Nerang ...	20	...	...	...	72,861	...	...	896	238	226	...	545	7,089	2,771	...	...	771	49,220	438	...	161,358
Redcliffe ...	...	...	...	...	66,224	...	...	1,442	374	1,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,412	22,876	39,650	10,715	33,590
Rosewood ...	...	...	...	...	84,507	...	...	243	242	2,467	...	4	60	...	...	...	2,633	189,390	...	...	...
South Brisbane ...	...	...	...	...	4,850	...	...	343	565	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,666	291,451	...	6,624	38,450
Taroom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	850	...	...	700
Tenningering ...	...	...	...	...	530	...	...	8	24	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	4,470	...	...	4,450
Tiaro ...	24	...	...	...	42,473	...	...	826	31	358	...	1,125	13,027	3	...	...	1,981	7,930	676	610	33,143
Woodford ...	...	...	...	...	8,748	...	...	138	106	729	...	...	...	118	...	...	213	58,440	...	...	2,850
Total East ...	23,692	874	2,867	645	1,720,991	1,265	699	17,523	9,530	44,283	...	32,195	408,694	3,929	...	13,364	71,056	2,051,025	437,508	316,911	1,187,825
West of Main Range.																					
Adavale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,832	...	...	...
Allora ...	463,446	5,900	43,571	18,223	30,909	295	...	94	...	1,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,371	18,924	...	...	...
Augathella ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bollon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...
Charleville ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	5,700	...	...	...
Condamine ...	2,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,400	...	...	...
Crow's Nest (part of) ...	6,158	775	2,380	60	23,883	...	...	444	...	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	15,472	...	...	1,100
Cunnamulla ...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	...	...	...	...
Dalby ...	127,247	63	5,456	3,508	80,801	...	...	84	2	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,923	29,280	...	...	...
Diamantina ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eulo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goondiwindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030	5,310	...	...	600
Highfields ...	74,015	1,753	19,156	2,362	73,110	364	...	859	...	803	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	73,952	...	...	21,400
Hungerford ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...
Inglewood ...	8,720	...	120	...	798	...	...	15	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	2,000	...	...	3,000
Killarney ...	122,899	2,503	16,393	2,542	73,731	...	...	288	...	1,496	...	...	...	...	763	...	1,013	21,200	...	...	...
Mitchell ...	26,941	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	8,880	...	...	...

Table No. XI.—continued.

RETURN showing the GROSS PRODUCE of PRINCIPAL CROPS Raised in the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the STATE of QUEENSLAND during the Year ended 31st December, 1901—continued.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																				
	GRAIN CROPS.							POTATOES.		Pumpkins.	Cotton.	SUGAR-CANE.		Arrowroot.	Tobacco (Cured Leaf).	Coffee.	Hay (All Kinds).	VINES.	Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.			Sugar- Cane Crushed.	Sugar- Cane Crushed.					Grapes Gathered.			
			Malting.	Other.																		Lb.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons.	Lb.	Bunches.	Dozens.	Dozens.
SOUTHERN. West of Main Range—continued.																					
Roma	115,676	...	...	16	855	...	...	10	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	859	871,114	...	...	9,380
St. George	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	10,540	...	...	5,400
Southwood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
Stanthorpe	1,251	250	...	...	1,217	22	...	108	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	36,132	...	...	...
Surat	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	3,050	...	...	...
Tambo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	2,387	...	8	310	326	...	...	3	...	67	...	...	...	...	5,017	...	335	...	...	...	...
Thargomindah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200	...	...	425
Toowoomba	353,519	23,216	64,824	29,807	57,637	2,413	...	472	5	2,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,519	513,982	...	...	40,328
Warwick	325,648	5,740	38,692	25,986	87,313	478	...	853	...	2,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,604	198,770	...	...	808
Windorah (part of) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeulba	37,084	2	...	...	88	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	16,776	...	...	...
Total West	1,668,042	40,202	190,600	82,814	430,764	3,572	...	3,236	9	9,756	...	...	...	...	5,780	...	44,868	1,839,514	...	...	82,441
Total S. Division	1,691,734	41,076	193,467	83,459	2,151,755	4,837	699	20,809	9,539	54,039	...	32,195	408,694	3,929	5,780	13,364	115,924	3,890,539	437,508	316,911	1,270,266
CENTRAL. East of Main Range.																					
Banana	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Clermont	16	...	...	...	48	...	...	6	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,200	...	...	1,950
Emerald	317	...	...	...	52	...	...	6	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11,814	...	...	2,900
Gladstone ... ..	...	...	...	...	12,640	...	...	187	42	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	18,000	20	2,250	15,700
Mackay (Nebo collec- tion) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900	...	...	800
Mount Morgan ... ..	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	9	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5,732	...	350	650
Rockhampton	50	900	71	40	9,557	163	...	268	327	352	...	553	6,517	...	1,500	3,870	67,668	1,700	5,422	80,295	
St. Lawrence ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,924	...	...	45	13	8	...	...	...	...	425	52	4,144	...	...	...
Springsure	76	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	121	800	...	...	...
Total East	464	900	71	40	24,393	163	...	521	405	510	...	553	6,517	...	1,925	4,425	113,258	1,720	8,022	102,295	
West of Main Range.																					
Alpha ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aramac ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barcaldine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	18,600	...	...	2,500
Blackall ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diamantina (part of) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isisford ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...
Longreach ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
Muttaburra ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2,000	...	...	1,810
Windorah (part of) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total West ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	14	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	22,900	...	...	4,760
Total Central Division	464	900	71	40	24,393	163	...	546	419	533	...	553	6,517	...	1,925	4,705	136,158	1,720	8,022	107,055	

Table No. XI.—continued.

RETURN showing the GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED IN THE SEVERAL PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1901—continued.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																				
	GRAIN CROPS.							POTATOES.		Pumpkins.	Cotton.	SUGAR-CANE.		Arrowroot.	Tobacco (Cured Leaf).	Coffee.	Hay (All Kinds.)	VINES.	Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Maize.	Rye.	Rice.	English.	Sweet.			Sugar-Cane Crushed.	Sugar-Cane Crushed.					Grapes Gathered.			
			Malting.	Other.																	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons.	Lb.	Bunches.	Dozens.	Dozens.
NORTHERN. East of Coast Range.																					
Ayr ... ..	...	...	...	...	32,993	...	...	27	560	384	...	3,827	99,636	16	...	...	...	...	500	...	1,260
Bowen ... ..	...	...	...	...	12,166	...	...	63	164	85	...	1,144	17,805	...	...	...	40	...	1,520	200	107,684
Cairns ... ..	...	212	...	...	98,184	...	3,259	53	530	38	...	6,512	126,110	...	...	58,401	3	...	575,760	22,631	92,000
Cardwell ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,776	...	...	12	1,286	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6,350	300	61,912
Cook ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,636	...	360	48	184	37	...	...	...	...	...	3,670	7	...	15,050	1,850	26,155
Douglas ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,730	...	602	6	365	2	...	3,229	56,341	...	68	8,000	3	...	3,440	2,160	58,903
Ingham ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,630	...	...	12	1,187	...	...	7,652	138,578	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	700
Mackay (less Nebo collection)	...	20	...	...	19,738	...	302	196	1,104	52	...	17,769	232,442	4	...	3,210	371	8,520	8,730	1,165	13,130
Mareeba ... ..	...	...	...	...	8,432	...	...	31	72	27	...	...	...	...	...	25,738	16	...	1,850	220	400
Mourilyan ... ..	...	...	...	...	18,279	...	...	...	671	55	...	5,279	93,968	120	...	13,785	11	...	1,246,695	1,545	4,620
Somerset ... ..	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	113	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,764	...	...
Townsville	24	...	...	...	1,132	...	...	386	228	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2,014	1,528	844	4,190
Total East	24	232	...	...	215,847	...	4,523	834	6,464	1,027	...	45,412	764,880	140	68	112,804	491	10,534	1,870,187	30,915	370,954
West of Coast Range.																					
Boulia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burke ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	100	750
Camooweal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape River ... ..	...	...	...	...	219	...	...	6	16	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11,428	...	...	6,655
Charters Towers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	32,300
Cloncurry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croydon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etheridge ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,803	...	...	20	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	1,334	2,570	3,540
Herberton ... ..	...	...	...	...	159,092	...	...	135	406	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	40	2,500
Hughenden ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	847	4,180	1,370	...	71,526
Norman ... ..	...	...	...	...	920	...	...	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	...	...	7,600
Palmer ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,749	...	...	3	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	9	170
Ravenswood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	710	3,940
Thornborough ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,340	...	...	24	80	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	100	318
Winton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	550	340	1,210
Total West ... ..	...	...	...	...	177,123	...	...	213	706	698	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	919	25,878	4,304	3,869	131,989
Total Northern Division	24	232	...	...	392,970	...	4,523	1,047	7,170	1,725	...	45,412	764,880	140	68	115,004	1,410	36,412	1,874,491	34,784	502,943
Grand Total, 1901	1,692,222	42,708	193,538	83,499	2,569,118	5,000	5,222	22,402	17,128	56,297	...	78,160	1,180,091	4,069	5,848	130,293	122,039	4,063,109	2,313,719	359,717	1,880,264
" " 1900	1,194,088	7,855	107,910	19,234	2,456,647	1,928	6,870	20,014	18,200	43,740	...	72,651	848,323	4,419	4,032	102,134	78,758	3,634,949	2,321,108	424,835	2,041,068
Increases in 1901	498,134	34,353	85,628	64,265	112,471	3,072	...	2,388	...	12,557	...	5,509	331,763	...	1,816	28,159	43,281	428,160	...	...	...
Decreases in 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,648	...	1,072	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	7,389	65,118	160,804

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN QUEENSLAND—RETURN FOR TEN YEARS.

Table No. XIV.

Year.	Wheat Grain.	Oats Grain.	BARLEY.		Maize.	Rye Grain.	Rice.	English Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.	Cotton.	Sugar (on Acres Crushed).	Arrowroot (Commercial).	Tobacco (Cured Leaf).	COFFEE.		Wheat (Hay).	Oats (Hay).	Barley (Hay).	Rye (Hay).	SOWN GRASSES.			Wine.	Grapes for Table Use.	Bananas.	Pineapples.	Oranges.
			Malting.	Other.										On Pro- ductive Area.	Pumpkins.					Lucerne (Hay).	Panicum (Hay).	Nther Sown Grasses (Hay).					
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Tons.	Lb.	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Gallons.	Lb.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.
1892 ...	14·57	21·94	...	18·10	25·32	22·23	29·99	2·41	5·45	*296	1·51	2,598	11·97	...	...	1·53	1·86	1·74	1·87	2·35	1·99	1·62	225·32	2,576	4,667	641	980
1893 ...	14·25	19·96	...	16·96	19·50	19·11	40·61	2·07	4·22	*154	1·74	2,337	9·64	...	...	1·17	1·79	1·92	1·59	2·22	1·67	2·38	157·41	2,135	4,371	428	1,634
1894 ...	18·80	20·62	...	26·67	25·90	18·55	38·26	2·68	5·12	†548	1·84	1,896	10·46	...	...	1·37	1·85	1·72	1·93	2·47	1·76	1·44	291·73	2,976	2,903	838	1,225
												(Tubers.)											‡ Grapes.				
												Tons.											Lb,				
1895 ...	4·56	11·81	...	10·76	23·80	20·64	26·88	2·06	5·20	†545	1·55	6·65	7·08	§234	...	1·06	1·28	1·68	2·30	2·15	1·93	1·56	2,387		3,795	445	1,050
1896 ...	16·78	17·10	...	17·24	26·49	21·59	34·21	2·40	4·57	†504	1·51	8·42	8·68	373	...	0·92	1·54	1·78	1·68	2·34	1·91	1·70	2,780		3,810	381	753
1897 ...	16·86	17·17	...	24·00	25·55	17·72	29·19	2·26	4·88	†416	1·50	7·39	7·55	453	...	1·33	1·77	1·88	1·98	2·26	1·78	1·64	2,564		3,416	387	741
1898 ...	13·13	14·93	13·78	8·02	21·90	12·96	44·19	2·06	5·43	†50	1·99	13·44	5·31	284	3·07	0·91	1·73	1·64	1·80	2·30	1·70	2·11	2,383		8,843	410	672
1899 ...	11·70	15·00	16·64	12·59	17·79	12·08	29·08	2·11	5·08	...	1·55	10·83	8·79	470	3·74	1·30	2·02	1·20	1·89	2·23	1·74	3·07	1,850		6,257	404	611
											(Sugar Cane.)														Bunches.		
1900 ...	15·06	20·40	17·12	15·62	19·20	12·77	25·35	1·81	5·04	...	11·68	11·02	6·06	361	3·07	1·16	1·75	1·48	1·84	2·19	1·75	2·33	2,096		373	452	998
1901 ...	19·40	27·50	28·39	16·84	21·96	20·33	25·47	2·25	5·05	...	15·10	10·20	7·61	352	3·90	1·55	2·12	1·94	1·94	1·96	1·80	4·00	2,403		401	353	969

* Ginned. † Unginned. ‡ The manufacture of wine by the purchasers of the grapes and not the growers has now attained such proportions that the returns can no longer be kept distinct. § On total area.

OTHER CROPS.

Table No. XV.

SHOWING the PRODUCE Obtained in the STATE during the Year 1901 from "OTHER CROPS," details of which are not included in the GENERAL TABLE.

LOCALITY.			OTHER FRUITS.																	OTHER VEGETABLES.										OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.																		
			Apples.	Apricots.	Cherries.	Cocoanuts.	Custard Apples.	Cumquats.	Figs.	Gooseberries (Cape).	Guavas.	Lemons.	Loquats.	Mangoes.	Passion Fruit.	Peaches.	Pea Nuts.	Pears.	Persimmons.	Plums.	Quinces.	Strawberries.	Beans.	Cabbages.	Cucumbers.	Cauliflowers.	Garlic.	Onions.	Peas.	Tomatoes.	Turnips.	Yams.	Broom Millet.	Broom Millet Seed.	Canary Seed.	Cassava, Manioc, or Tapioca.	Chicory.	Cow Pea.	Kaffir Corn.	Lucerne for Seed.	Mangel-Wurzel.	<i>Paspalum Digitata.</i>	Prairie Grass Seed.	Rosellas.	Sugar-Beet.	Sisal Hemp.		
South—	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.		
East of Main Range	24	4	...	168	1	13	...	117	31	27	...	1	6	41	...	138	47	243	180	1	1	130	78	201	295	...	51	16	1	1	...	107	1	...	6			
West of Main Range	256	19	20	1	...	4	45	4	14	...	53	1	...	4	304	1	3	...	44	3	18	22	...	30	...	22	15	...	2	6	...	248			
Central—																																																
East of Main Range	1	1	1	66	1	2	4	37	5	1	...	2	1	6	7	4	3		
West of Main Range	6	2	
Northern—																																																
East of Main Range	669	6	...	172	...	2	1	...	50	10	34	4	81	
West of Main Range	5	4	...	12	...	2	5	1	36	2	1	...	3	...	1	3	
Total Area	...	286	19	20	669	4	1	1	168	1	28	1	367	32	84	9	15	6	94	1	139	56	672	198	6	1	179	82	260	331	81	81	...	22	...	16	21	3	2	113	1	248	9	...	1			
South—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Dozens.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Quarts.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Lb.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Quarts.	Bushels.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Dozens.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Tons.	Tons.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Lb.	Tons.	Lb.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Lb.			
East of Main Range	683	285	116	...	88,260	112	8,206	...	80,452	4,495	4,277	...	83	264	3,477	...	254,465	4,557	95,156	94,373	184	2	6,940	5,217	18,009	2,403	...	37,036	*	...	5	4	...	1,004	560	...	1,071	
West of Main Range	6,706	1,306	190	20	3,020	2,425	2,540	298	...	1,966	258	...	659	121,152	130	1,400	...	2,147	47	2,415	180	...	13,440	...	29,520	180	...	3,360	37	...	9,168	
Central—																																																
East of Main Range	300	200	11,690	50	82	202	22,711	1,600	220	...	24	12	434	20	8	100	
West of Main Range	1,590	
Northern—																																																
East of Main Range	8,757	3,006	...	234,793	...	200	1,500	...	18,206	3,174	4,737	37	61
West of Main Range	196	1,660	...	9,990	...	156	2,080	40	10,815	1,610	64	...	37	...	27	5
Total Produce	...	7,585	1,306	190	8,757	285	116	20	88,260	112	16,192	200	336,925	4,545	7,140	4,620	381	264	5,443	258	255,965	5,458	269,630	100,887	1,868	2	9,148	5,276	25,622	2,645	61	50,476	...	29,520	...	*	213	34	3,360	1,041	560	9,168	1,171	...	450			

* Information not furnished.

AGRICULTURE.

Table No. XVI.

RETURN showing the TOTAL EXTENT of LAND CULTIVATED for HAY, together with the YIELD of HAY in each of the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the STATE of QUEENSLAND, during the Year 1901.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	HAY.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Rye.		Lucerne.		Panicum.		Other Sown Grasses.		Total all Kinds.	
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
SOUTHERN.																
East of Main Range.																
Beaudesert	5	12	352	736	...	...	...	...	383	1,181	6	16	...	...	746	1,945
Biggenden	21	32	174	398	2	3	...	...	22	25	24	31	...	...	243	489
Brisbane ... ..	...	...	892	1,677	...	...	...	...	274	830	23	50	...	...	1,189	2,557
Bundaberg	3	8	657	1,476	2	3	5	9	340	1,011	25	42	...	...	1,032	2,549
Caboolture	2	4	46	103	...	...	...	...	15	24	1	5	...	...	64	136
Childers	4	12	326	898	2	4	3	3	15	66	14	4	...	...	364	987
Cleveland ... ..	...	...	29	52	2	6	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	33	61
Crow's Nest (part of) ...	58	122	94	182	6	15	3	5	63	151	...	...	...	...	224	475
Dugandan	28	52	147	377	9	18	35	72	315	727	11	23	...	...	545	1,269
Eidsvold	27	30	87	138	...	...	...	...	23	28	3	4	...	...	140	200
Esk	11	17	165	400	2	6	...	...	173	392	11	31	...	...	362	846
Gatton	443	808	688	1,511	19	37	217	421	3,784	11,653	180	309	...	...	5,331	14,739
Gayndah	33	70	93	257	2	10	...	...	4	7	15	13	...	...	147	357
Gin Gin... ..	3	5	186	477	5	5	3	5	22	114	4	6	...	...	223	612
Goodna	2	5	83	145	...	...	...	...	47	95	6	15	...	...	138	260
Gympie... ..	34	79	947	2,362	1	1	7	10	165	514	21	32	...	...	1,175	2,998
Harrisville	27	51	674	1,351	1	2	13	26	926	1,989	253	484	...	...	1,894	3,903
Ipswich	9	21	459	943	1	2	4	4	779	2,383	37	67	...	...	1,289	3,420
Laidley	115	205	222	493	8	14	18	48	4,419	15,450	30	66	2	4	4,814	16,280
Logan	1	2	202	426	2	2	2	2	70	303	19	40	4	30	300	805
Marburg	17	40	187	459	7	18	17	39	320	1,136	22	48	...	...	570	1,740
Maroochy	1	3	95	217	...	...	...	...	6	36	5	15	...	...	107	271
Maryborough	1	2	583	1,522	...	...	8	12	94	310	43	70	...	...	729	1,946
Nanango	305	646	171	414	6	8	6	12	179	270	31	52	3	6	701	1,408
Nerang	14	30	285	566	10	16	1	2	37	144	5	13	...	...	352	771
Redcliffe	2	4	695	1,550	10	20	1	1	245	791	19	46	...	...	972	2,412
Rosewood	23	47	306	642	2	3	4	6	674	1,746	85	189	...	...	1,094	2,633
South Brisbane	1	2	612	1,309	11	42	...	...	304	1,123	103	189	1	1	1,032	2,666
Taroom	28	47	23	35	1	2	2	3	7	6	2	3	...	...	63	96
Tenningering ... ..	...	...	17	27	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	18	31
Tiaro	9	19	513	1,323	6	17	52	119	292	477	14	26	...	...	886	1,981
Woodford	5	10	67	153	...	...	...	...	18	50	...	...	...	...	90	213
Total East	1,232	2,385	10,077	22,619	117	254	402	801	14,016	43,066	1,013	1,896	10	41	26,867	71,056
Average yield per acre (tons)	1.94		2.24		2.18		1.99		3.07		1.86		4.10		2.64	
West of Main Range.																
Adavale ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allora	1,992	2,933	1,238	2,935	37	67	...	...	5,821	5,436	...	...	...	...	9,088	11,371
Augathella ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bollon	30	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	32	38
Charleville	21	43	6	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	51
Condamine ... ..	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Crow's Nest (part of) ...	24	41	3	16	2	7	3	4	30	52	...	...	...	...	62	120
Cunnamulla	250	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	253	509
Dalby	476	986	151	298	22	51	...	...	612	586	1	2	...	...	1,262	1,923
Diamantina (part of) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eulo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goondiwindi	588	974	18	37	...	...	10	12	4	7	...	...	...	...	620	1,030
Highfields	348	580	206	371	12	24	7	18	684	1,101	4	6	...	...	1,261	2,100
Hungerford	142	149	55	15	...	...	...	...	5	20	...	...	...	...	202	184
Inglewood	279	492	17	24	...	...	...	...	38	78	1	1	...	...	335	595
Killarney	20	58	50	72	9	20	...	...	363	863	...	...	...	...	442	1,013
Mitchell	262	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	266
Roma	845	847	25	9	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	859
St. George	323	441	12	6	2	2	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	460
Southwood	18	18	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	21
Stanthorpe	105	125	78	78	4	4	...	...	88	103	...	...	...	...	275	310
Surat	161	166	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	189
Tambo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	149	177	11	10	5	16	...	...	53	132	...	...	...	...	218	335
Thargomindah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toowoomba	1,294	2,061	1,665	3,449	46	91	46	81	5,905	6,831	2	2	1	4	8,959	12,519
Warwick	569	1,150	973	2,061	41	51	3	5	5,856	7,333	1	4	...	...	7,443	10,604
Windorah (part of) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeulba	323	361	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	363
Total West	8,219	12,404	4,541	9,419	187	339	79	134	19,461	22,544	9	15	4	13	32,500	44,868
Average yield per acre (tons)	1.51		2.07		1.81		1.70		1.16		1.66		3.25		1.38	
Total Southern Division	9,451	14,789	14,618	32,038	304	593	481	935	33,477	65,610	1,022	1,905	14	54	59,367	115,924
Average yield per acre (tons)	1.56		2.19		1.95		1.94		1.96		1.86		3.86		1.95	
CENTRAL.																
East of Main Range.																
Banana ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
Clermont	63	11	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	17
Emerald	20	6	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	26	11
Gladstone	2	2	73	160	...	...	...	...	88	159	2	2	...	...	165	323
Mackay (Nebo collection) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Morgan ... ..	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	9	21	...	...	...	...	14	27
Rockhampton	88	153	1,819	2,688	6	7	21	37	523	837	108	148	...	...	2,565	3,870
St. Lawrence ... ..	...	...	16	47	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	18	52
Springsure	77	112	12	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	91	121
Total East	250	284	1,953	2,921	6	7	21	37	626	1,026	110	150	...	...	2,966	4,425
Average yield per acre (tons)	1.14		1.50		1.17		1.76		1.64		1.36		...		1.43	

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Table No. XVI.—continued.

RETURN showing the TOTAL EXTENT of LAND CULTIVATED for HAY, together with the YIELD of HAY in each of the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the STATE of QUEENSLAND, during the Year 1901—continued.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	HAY.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Rye.		Lucerne.		Panicum.		Other Sown Grasses.		Total all Kinds.	
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
<i>West of Main Range.</i>																
Alpha ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aramac ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	252
Barcaldine ... ..	...	...	160	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackall ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diamantina (part of) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isisford ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longreach ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttaburra	6	10	9	16	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	17	28
Windorah (part of) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total West	6	10	169	268	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	177	280
Average yield per acre (tons)	1·67		1·59		...		...		1·00		...		...		1·58	
Total Central Division ...	256	294	2,122	3,189	6	7	21	37	628	1,028	110	150	...	...	3,143	4,705
Average yield per acre (tons)	1·15		1·50		1·17		1·76		1·64		1·36		...		1·50	
<i>NORTHERN.</i>																
<i>East of Main Range.</i>																
Ayr ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	40
Bowen ... ..	...	...	17	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Cairns ... ..	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Cardwell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
Cook	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Douglas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	4
Ingham ... ..	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	371
Mackay (less Nebo collection)	1	3	140	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16
Mareeba ... ..	...	...	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11
Mourilyan ... ..	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerset ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	30
Townsville ... ..	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	28	...	...	...	...
Total East	5	10	172	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	31	1	6	201	491
Average yield per acre (tons)	2·00		2·58		...		...		...		1·35		6·00		2·44	
<i>West of Main Range.</i>																
Boulia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burke ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camooweal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cape River ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charters Towers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cloncurry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croydon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	...	...	10	16
Etheridge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herberton	7	3	235	594	...	...	...	...	72	250	...	...	...	...	314	847
Hughenden ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norman ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palmer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravenswood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thornborough ... ..	...	...	19	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	55
Winton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total West	7	3	255	650	...	...	...	...	72	250	10	16	...	...	344	919
Average yield per acre (tons)	0·43		2·55		...		...		3·47		1·60		...		2·67	
Total Northern Division	12	13	427	1,094	...	...	...	...	72	250	33	47	1	6	545	1,410
Average yield per acre (tons)	1·08		2·56		...		...		3·47		1·42		6·00		2·59	
Grand Total { 1901... 1900...	9,719 8,019	15,096 9,337	17,167 11,452	36,321 20,052	310 461	600 681	502 594	972 1,093	34,177 20,843	66,888 45,606	1,165 1,095	2,102 1,912	15 33	60 77	63,055 42,497	122,039 78,758
Increase in 1901 ...	1,700	5,759	5,715	16,269	...	...	...	...	13,334	21,282	70	190	...	...	20,558	43,281
Decrease in 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	151	81	92	121	...	...	...	...	18	17	...	...
Average yield per acre (tons)	1·55		2·12		1·94		1·94		1·96		1·80		4·00		1·94	

Table No. XVII.

RETURN showing the TOTAL EXTENT of LAND CULTIVATED for GREEN CROPS in each of the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the STATE of QUEENSLAND, during the Year 1901.

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.					GREEN CROPS.										
					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Maize.	Sugar-Cane.	Sorghum.	Lucerne.	Panicum.	Other.	Total all Kinds.
					Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
SOUTHERN. East of Main Range.															
Beaudesert	...	...	...	...	36	227	46	1	128	...	29	147	3	...	617
Biggenden	...	...	...	...	1	33	10	...	16	1	2	4	3	...	70
Brisbane	...	...	...	...	16	409	37	3	451	2	177	163	32	1	1,291
Bundaberg	...	...	...	...	...	54	1	...	172	135	37	56	6	...	461
Caboolture	...	...	...	...	6	91	23	5	31	1	27	11	1	1	197
Childers	...	...	...	...	1	17	3	1	205	39	2	13	...	30	311
Cleveland	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	18	7	18	3	...	...	59
Crow's Nest (part of)	...	...	...	...	35	12	90	8	209	...	15	66	...	...	435
Dugandan	...	...	...	...	60	203	284	217	256	...	237	396	48	2	1,703
Eidsvold	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	12
Esk	...	...	...	...	82	116	232	27	98	...	16	191	1	5	768
Gatton	...	...	...	...	539	110	366	114	411	1	204	527	99	3	2,374
Gayndah	...	...	...	...	6	9	11	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	36
Gin Gin	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	...	136	2	...	16	3	...	184
Goodna	...	...	...	...	6	60	27	1	66	...	33	51	15	...	259
Gympie	...	...	...	...	9	212	23	1	140	18	43	20	...	13	479
Harrisville	...	...	...	...	202	196	185	26	216	10	107	797	79	6	1,824
Ipswich	...	...	...	...	101	254	87	3	155	...	110	316	27	21	1,074
Laidley	...	...	...	...	185	101	132	52	577	...	122	367	40	25	1,601
Logan	...	...	...	...	1	167	6	1	125	6	29	84	5	3	427
Marburg	...	...	...	...	344	453	97	27	219	89	557	248	19	1	2,054
Maroochy	...	...	...	...	...	109	7	5	66	47	12	12	7	6	271
Maryborough	...	...	...	...	3	180	6	...	121	26	7	40	5	...	388
Nanango	...	...	...	...	44	3	12	3	435	...	5	29	3	45	579
Nerang	...	...	...	...	6	81	40	3	29	14	39	43	4	5	264
Redcliffe	...	...	...	...	5	423	23	3	361	28	101	133	22	5	1,104
Rosewood	...	...	...	...	128	313	64	24	96	...	543	874	40	1	2,083
South Brisbane	...	...	...	...	2	160	13	1	167	2	28	148	20	28	569
Taroom	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	20
Tenningering	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	13
Tiaro	...	...	...	...	19	115	19	1	67	10	3	54	1	...	289
Woodford	...	...	...	...	1	34	4	...	33	...	3	1	...	...	76
Total East	...	...	...	...	1,847	4,170	1,869	529	5,020	438	2,506	4,826	483	204	21,892
West of Main Range.															
Adavale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allora	...	...	...	...	228	38	102	42	122	...	135	1,799	3	...	2,469
Augathella	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bollon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charleville	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8
Condamine	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crow's Nest (part of)	...	...	...	...	17	1	34	1	72	...	14	64	...	...	203
Cunnamulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalby	...	...	...	...	45	24	741	...	121	...	1	128	1	...	1,061
Diamantina (part of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eulo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goondiwindi	...	...	...	...	20	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Highfields	...	...	...	...	26	2	139	15	298	...	18	391	1	...	890
Hungerford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Inglewood	...	...	...	...	15	7	6	3	21	...	...	17	...	...	69
Killarney	...	...	...	...	81	30	82	2	1,658	...	4	295	1	...	2,153
Mitchell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Roma	...	...	...	...	31	2	4	...	139	...	4	...	...	...	180
St. George	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Southwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanthorpe	...	...	...	...	19	1	2	...	8	...	1	15	...	...	46
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tambo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16
Thargomindah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toowoomba	...	...	...	...	912	221	1,243	238	1,009	...	196	2,177	213	...	6,209
Warwick	...	...	...	...	262	8	455	2	1,584	...	4	902	...	...	3,217
Windorah (part of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeulba	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total West	...	...	...	...	1,659	343	2,827	319	5,060	...	381	5,806	219	...	16,614
Total Southern Division	...	...	...	...	3,506	4,513	4,696	848	10,080	438	2,887	10,632	702	204	38,506
CENTRAL. East of Main Range.															
Banana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clermont	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	1	8	...	...	27
Emerald	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	12
Gladstone	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	10	...	...	15
Mackay (Nebo collection)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Morgan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	8
Rockhampton	...	...	...	...	3	12	8	4	146	...	63	6	13	24	279
St. Lawrence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	6	...	...	24
Springsure	...	...	...	...	12	20	...	...	58	...	...	4	...	...	94
Total East	...	...	...	...	17	36	8	4	254	...	66	37	13	24	459

Table No. XVII.—*continued.*

RETURN showing the TOTAL EXTENT of LAND CULTIVATED for GREEN CROPS in each of the several PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS of the STATE of QUEENSLAND, during the year 1901—*continued.*

PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICTS.	GREEN CROPS.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Maize.	Sugar-Cane.	Sorghum.	Lucerne.	Panicum.	Other.	Total all Kinds.
CENTRAL.											
<i>West of Main Range.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alpha
Aramac
Barcardine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blackall
Diamantina (part of)
Isisford
Longreach	3	1	...	...	4
Muttaburra
Windorah (part of)
Total West	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	6
Total Central Division	17	36	8	6	254	...	69	38	13	24	465
NORTHERN.											
<i>East of Main Range.</i>
Ayr	61	12	78	...	...	24	175
Bowen	1	4	6	...	...	6	17
Cairns	16	35	2	...	...	...	53
Cardwell	6	...	...	...	...	6
Cook
Douglas	9	3	...	...	...	12
Ingham	44	32	15	...	...	...	91
Mackay (less Nebo collection)	12	...	...	18	40	27	...	...	1	98
Mareeba	20	1	...	1	...	...	22
Mourilyan	4	9	...	...	...	1	14
Somerset	7	...	...	...	...	7
Townsville	3	...	...	1	4
Total East	12	...	...	164	155	134	1	...	33	499
<i>West of Main Range.</i>
Boulia
Burke
Camooowal
Cape River	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Charters Towers
Cloncurry
Croydon	3	...	3	7	13
Etheridge
Herberton	2	...	...	...	294	296
Hughenden	8	2	...	...	10
Norman
Palmer	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ravenswood
Thornborough
Winton	1	...	...	1
Total West	3	2	11	3	3	301	323
Total Northern Division	12	...	...	167	157	145	4	3	334	822
Grand Total, 1901	3,523	4,561	4,704	854	10,501	595	3,101	10,674	718	562	39,793
„ 1900	4,544	5,290	7,125	826	6,737	1,164	3,189	11,727	650	193	41,445
Increases in 1901	28	3,764	...	...	...	68	369	...
Decreases in 1901	1,021	729	2,421	...	...	569	88	1,053	...	...	1,652

Table No. XVIII.
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS.

Division.	Description.	GRAIN CROPS.							POTATOES.		Sugar-cane (to Acres Crushed)	Cotton.	Arrow-root (Tuber).	Tobacco, Dried Leaf.	Coffee.	Pump-kins.	Hay of all Kinds.	Grapes.	Bananas.	Pine-apples.	Oranges
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley, Malting.	Barley, Other.	Maize.	Rice.	Rye.	English.	Sweet.											
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Tons.	Cwt.	Lb.	Tons.	Tons.	Lb.	Bunches.	Dozen.	Dozen.
SOUTHERN	East of Main Range	20.39	19.42	16.96	19.55	24.34	24.10	21.08	2.51	4.92	10.43	...	10.23	...	445	4.33	2.64	2,633	286	383	1,014
	West of Main Range	19.41	27.86	28.68	16.83	12.59	...	20.18	1.44	1.80	...	...	...	7.57	...	2.78	1.38	2,393	...	...	1,005
	Total Southern	19.42	27.60	28.39	16.85	20.51	24.10	20.41	2.25	4.91	10.43	...	10.23	7.57	445	3.93	1.95	2,513	286	383	1,014
CENTRAL	East of Main Range	3.87	22.50	23.67	13.33	26.23	...	18.11	2.29	3.21	9.44	...	...	...	481	2.64	1.43	1,245	132	187	852
	West of Main Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.92	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	2.09	1.58	2,290	...	...	680
	Total Central	3.87	22.50	23.67	13.33	26.23	...	18.11	2.27	3.15	9.44	...	...	...	481	2.61	1.50	1,348	132	187	843
NORTHERN	East of Main Range	12.00	33.14	...	...	33.34	25.70	...	2.38	5.73	9.44	...	9.33	17.00	337	3.40	2.44	958	445	234	835
	West of Main Range	...	...	...	...	38.15	...	...	2.07	3.78	...	...	...	...	2,200	3.60	2.67	835	205	228	728
	Total Northern	12.00	33.14	...	...	35.35	25.70	...	2.31	5.45	9.44	...	9.33	17.00	342	3.48	2.59	867	443	233	897
TOTAL STATE FOR 1901		19.40	27.50	28.39	16.84	21.96	25.47	20.33	2.25	5.05	9.76	...	10.20	7.61	352	3.90	1.94	2,403	401	353	969
" " 1900		15.06	20.40	17.12	15.62	19.20	25.35	12.77	1.81	5.04	9.17	...	11.02	6.06	361	3.07	1.85	2,096	373	452	998

Price 1s. 9d.]

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